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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

THE NORTH CAROLINA

State Normal and Industrial College

FOR THE

1901-4

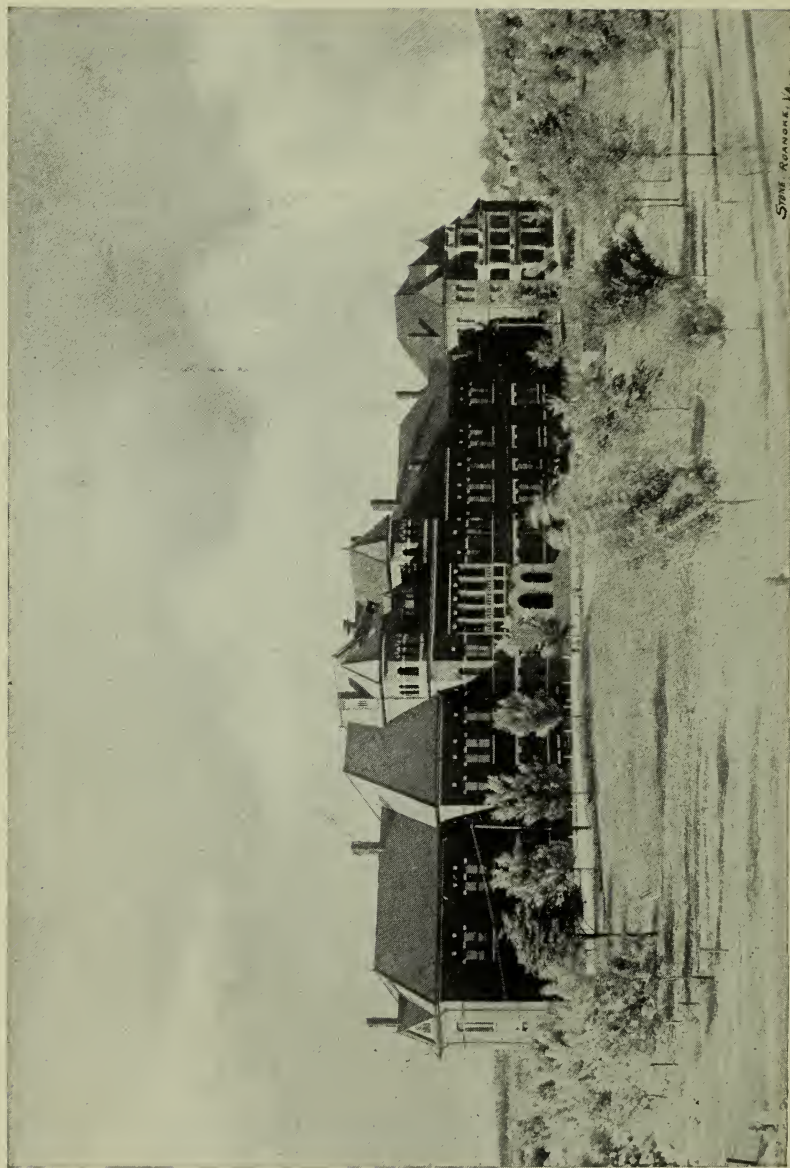
Two College Years Ending September 15, 1902.

GREENSBORO, N. C.:

J. M. REECE & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

1903.





MAIN BUILDING OF THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

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The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, Governor Charles B. Aycock.

I.

In compliance with the requirements of the law of North Carolina creating the State Normal and Industrial College, the Board of Directors begs to submit its biennial report of the operation, progress and work of this institution for the two years, beginning September 15, 1900, and ending September 15, 1902, being the ninth and tenth years of the existence of the said institution.

II.

We beg to submit herewith the annual report of Dr. Charles D. McIver, the President of the institution, and refer to it for the purpose of information as to the work of the college during the past two years.

III.

The President's biennial report includes a history of the institution for the past ten years. As will be seen from this carefully prepared history, it has been a decade of struggle, but has also been a decade of accomplishment. It has been a decade of formative and constructive effort; a decade of loyalty to duty by teachers and officers; a decade of self-sacrificing liberality on the part of the people of the State of North Carolina, and of generous action on the part of the various General Assemblies of the State.

IV.

We desire to emphasize certain statements and recommendations

made in the President's report. Additional dormitory capacity is imperatively necessary, and the reasons therefor fully appear in the President's report. About two hundred applicants annually are unable to gain admittance to the college. This year about eighty of the students, unable to obtain dormitory accommodations in the college buildings, have been compelled to live in boarding-houses in the city of Greensboro with all the attendant inconveniences of having to go to and from the college buildings, and have been deprived of the beneficial influence of the constant care and guidance of the faculty of the institution and the inspiring influences of the immediate college surroundings. In the opinion of the Board, it will require at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to furnish the adequate dormitory capacity and the necessary equipment. We sincerely trust that the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its ensuing session, will see its way clear to provide the requisite means for the construction of the needed additional dormitory capacity.

V.

We most cordially endorse the President's statement as to the necessity of cold-storage facilities, for the reason that great economy in the purchase and preservation of foods, and especially of meats, would result therefrom.

VI.

The Board hopes at no distant day to be able to construct a central heating plant, so that all the buildings of the college may be sufficiently and economically heated.

VII.

The Board has under consideration the matter of securing for the college an adequate, permanent and satisfactory water supply. Whether this shall be accomplished by co-operating with the city of Greensboro, or whether the Board shall undertake to furnish its own water supply from tube or artesian wells, has not yet been determined. From the best information the Board is now in pos-

session of, a water plant costing not exceeding \$5,000.00 could be secured that would furnish the college with a water supply sufficient for all purposes.

VIII.

We take pleasure in stating that the General Education Board has generously offered to give to the institution twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually for three years for the purpose of establishing a Manual Training Department. The expenditure necessary on the part of the Board in order to establish this department will be materially diminished thereby, and we have gratefully accepted the offer of the General Education Board and authorized the establishment of such a Manual Training Department, to commence work September, 1903.

IX.

We call special attention to that part of the President's report relating to the "May School." The purpose of the Board and faculty is to give, at a small cost to all the women teachers of the public schools of the State, the benefit of a short course of instruction in the common school subjects, and in methods of teaching the same, under the direction of a strong faculty of teachers and lecturers, and also to give them the opportunity for observing a Practice and Observation School of three or four hundred children. We believe that great good will result from the enlargement of this "May School." At that period of the year most of the rural public schools are closed, and, if the teachers of these schools can get the benefit of a month's training, under well-equipped teachers and in well-furnished school-rooms, the result can not be other than one of great benefit to the teaching force of our State. It is contemplated to make the necessary expenses of attending this school as small as possible, so that its benefits may be within the reach of teachers from every section of the State. We commend this especially to Your Excellency, because the desire of the Board is to establish at the college an influence that

will uplift and inspire all the public school teachers of the State and better equip them with teaching power and helpful information.

X.

We attach hereto the report of Mr. E. J. Forney, Bursar of the college, and Treasurer of the Board, showing the receipts and disbursements of the college. Our Executive Committee has carefully examined, investigated, audited and approved this report.

XI.

It gives us much pleasure to call the attention of Your Excellency to the high stand taken by teachers prepared at this college, and we confidently believe that their power for good will increase and become more and more manifest to the people of the State. One great object of the institution is to train teachers, born on our soil, who understand our people and are understood by them.

XII.

We call Your Excellency's attention to the striking fact that within the past two years the college has received from private sources for specific purposes, in contributions and good subscriptions, \$37,000—\$10,000 from its students and their friends in the State, and \$27,000 from friends of the college outside of the State. Such substantial evidence of the loyalty and love of its students and friends at home, and such recognition from abroad of its work and worth, should be exceedingly gratifying to all friends of the college.

We are not unmindful of the many needs of the State of North Carolina in its many departments of activity, but we have a deep and abiding confidence in the wisdom of the General Assembly to provide the necessary means, and in the patriotism of the people of the State to sustain the General Assembly in any action that it may take for the upbuilding and equipment of a great college for the education of North Carolina women and the training of North Carolina teachers.

Expressing the profound appreciation of the Board of the deep interest Your Excellency has manifested in this institution and in all the educational interests of the State, we are

Your most obedient servants,

J. Y. JOYNER,

President Board of Directors.

A. J. CONNOR,

Secretary Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Board of Directors :

I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report. It is also my fifth biennial report. As an introduction to this report and its recommendations I think it proper to give a brief sketch of the establishment and development of the college.

Ten years ago, on a hill in the western limits **Establishment.** of Greensboro, on a ten-acre lot—the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others—with \$30,000 voted unanimously by the farsighted citizens of Greensboro to secure the location of the institution, and with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 voted by the General Assembly of 1891 to aid in the employment of a faculty, the State Normal and Industrial College began its work.

In 1886 the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, then in session at Black Mountain, passed resolutions asking for the establishment of a Normal College, and appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly. Each succeeding Teachers' Assembly for five years passed similar resolutions and appointed similar committees to present the question to our law-makers. In his biennial report to the General Assembly the late Hon. S. M. Finger, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, urged the importance of establishing the institution. But it was at the session of 1899 that the question really came before the General Assembly for serious consideration for the first time. A committee from the Teachers'

Assembly, consisting of Charles D. McIver, Chairman; E. G. Harrell, E. P. Moses, E. A. Alderman, George T. Winston, D. Matt. Thompson and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, presented in person and urged the adoption of a bill establishing a training school for teachers, and this bill, in spite of active and intense opposition, passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes. Had this bill become a law the institution would be co-educational.

Before the meeting of the next General Assembly, in January, 1891, Governor Fowle had in his message urged the establishment of the institution. In the meantime, the King's Daughters had petitioned the Legislature to establish an industrial school for girls. The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance in 1890, at its annual meeting, at Asheville, had passed strong resolutions asking the State to aid in the higher education of girls and women of the white race as it was already aiding in the education of white men, negro men, and negro women. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, appeared before the General Assembly and made an earnest and powerful plea for the establishment of a normal college, and through him the Peabody Fund has always given substantial aid to this institution.

By 1891 the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly had decided that it was wise to eliminate the co-educational feature, and instructed its committee to that effect. This committee suggested the establishment of a normal college with industrial features, whereupon the Act establishing the State Normal and Industrial College was passed and an annual appropriation made for its maintenance.

The management of the institution was placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, consisting of one member from each of the nine Congressional Districts, the first board being elected by the General Assembly of 1891. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* an additional member of the Board, and its President. The first Board of Directors, elected by the General Assembly of 1891, was

composed of Hon. S. M. Finger, *ex officio* President; W. P. Shaw, Esq., Dr. R. H. Stancell, B. F. Aycock, Esq., Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, Hugh Chatham, Esq., Supt. M. C. S. Noble, Col. A. C. McAlister, Dr. J. M. Spainhour and R. D. Gilmer, Esq.

The work of this institution was inaugurated and its general policy established by this Board, in the membership of which there was very slight change from 1892 to 1896.

In 1893 Hon. John C. Scarborough became *ex officio* President of the Board, displacing Hon. S. M. Finger. Almost immediately Hon. S. M. Finger again became a member of the Board, representing the Seventh District, the appointment from which became vacant at the expiration of Colonel McAlister's term of office. Randolph county having been changed from the Seventh to the Fourth District, Colonel McAlister was not eligible to re-election. Soon thereafter, however, Supt. E. McK. Goodwin moved from Raleigh to Morganton, and thus created a vacancy in the Fourth District, which was filled by placing Colonel McAlister again upon the Board.

These were the only changes in the membership of the Board until March 1, 1896, when Dr. R. H. Stancell, B. F. Aycock, Esq., and Dr. J. M. Spainhour were succeeded respectively by Prof. John Graham, Hon. John E. Fowler and Dr. J. O. Wilcox.

In 1897 Hon. C. H. Mebane became *ex officio* President of the Board.

In 1898 Colonel McAlister was succeeded by J. A. Blair, Esq., as the representative of the Fourth District.

In December, 1896, a vacancy in the Seventh District, caused by the death of Hon. S. M. Finger, was filled by the election of W. D. Turner, Esq., and a similar vacancy in the Eighth District, caused by the death of Dr. J. O. Wilcox, was filled by the election of H. G. Chatham, Esq.

Since the removal of Supt. M. C. S. Noble from the Sixth District the representative from that district has been Mr. J. F. Post, Jr. In 1900 Mr. W. D. Turner was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. R. D. Gilmer, Attorney-General of the State, and after-

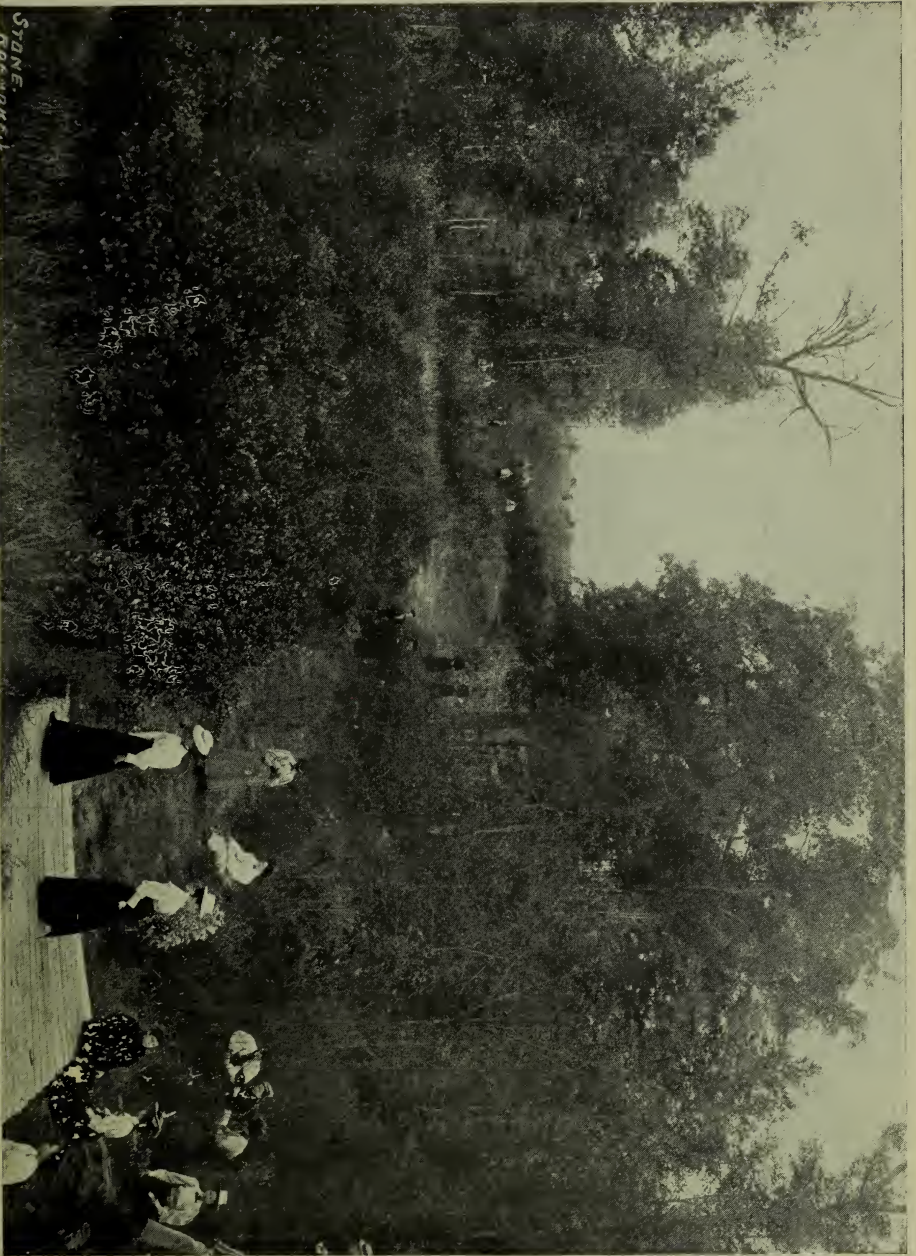
wards Mr. H. G. Chatham became President of the North Carolina Railway. Out of respect for the law forbidding men to hold two offices at one time, these three gentlemen resigned from our Board of Directors, and their places have been filled in accordance with the charter of the college. Hon. John E. Fowler and Prof. John Graham have been succeeded by Mr. B. F. Aycock and Mr. Andrew J. Connor.

In 1901 Hon. C. H. Mebane was succeeded by Hon. T. F. Toon as *ex officio* President of the Board. Upon the death of the latter, Hon. J. Y. Joyner succeeded him, and is President of the present Board.

Upon the re-districting of the State, making ten Congressional Districts, other changes became necessary, and until the death of Mr. Blair a few months ago the Board consisted of the following members representing the ten new Congressional Districts: W. P. Shaw, A. J. Connor, B. F. Aycock, R. T. Gray, S. M. Gattis, J. F. Post, J. A. Blair, J. L. Nelson, C. H. Mebane and J. D. Murphy.

Twenty-five men in all, representing about one-fourth of the counties of the State, have served on the Board of Directors of this college. I think it safe to say that no other twenty-five men have given a more loyal, effective and unselfish service to North Carolina in any decade of its history. The Board has been called upon to mourn the death of four of its members while in active service—Hon. S. M. Finger, Dr. J. O. Wilcox, Gen. T. F. Toon and J. A. Blair, Esq.—all good citizens, and faithful officers, of whom it can be said truly that they “did the State some service.”

In the past year we have lost our Secretary, Dr. J. M. Spainhour. While not a member of the Board since his first term of office expired, March 1, 1896, he was until his death, by annual election of the Board, its Secretary. No Board ever had a more faithful Secretary, and the State had no more patriotic son.



STONE
ROCK

NATIVE WOODLAND ON COLLEGE CAMPUS.

In addition to his work as Director and as **Dr. Spainhour's** Secretary of the Board, he has done a service **Unique Service.** for this college and for the State which calls for our gratitude and for some memorial of his name in connection with the college. For nearly ten years he watched the newspapers of the State and clipped from them everything that he saw, complimentary or otherwise, that related to this college, or to those engaged in its service. He kept these clippings in eight volumes arranged chronologically, and thus preserved the history of the institution in its minutest detail. The eight volumes which he had completed at the time of his death contain nearly 3,000 clippings, some of them only a line or two and others filling several columns of a newspaper.

Mrs. Spainhour has kindly given these volumes to the college, and I have asked a committee of the faculty to continue the collection of clippings as Dr. Spainhour had begun it.

Every member of the Board has done some service entitling him to the gratitude of this college, but Dr. Spainhour's unselfish and unique service has not been surpassed and will not be surpassed by any other.

In choosing the faculty of the college the Board of **Faculty.** Directors has selected those who, in their judgment, could best carry out its policies. Neither geographical, nor political, nor denominational influences have decided its selection of teachers.

The charter faculty of the college numbered twelve, besides the assistants. Of these twelve, eight—Misses Boddie, Bryant, Fort, Kirkland and Mendenhall, and Messrs. Forney, Brown and McIver—are members of the present faculty. Three other members of the present faculty—Misses Allen, Jamison and Lee—answered to the first roll call of students in 1892. The college now has a faculty and executive corps numbering thirty-six. Its teachers have come from all sections of the country. Four-fifths of them are Southern people, most of these having received training in both Southern and Northern colleges, and more than one-half of them

are native North Carolinians. It has been a company of young, aggressive workers, representing in their training several State universities, the leading normal colleges of the country, and such institutions as Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and several European universities.

It would not be permissible for me to say at this time all that might be said in commendation of the ability and service of those who are teaching the State's daughters at this seat of learning. One can not but think highly, however, of the character of those whom the Board has selected to teach here when it is remembered that this college has been called upon to give so many members of its faculty to fill prominent positions in the country. When the University of North Carolina decided to establish a Chair of Pedagogy a member of our faculty was chosen to fill the Chair. He soon became President of the University, and recently resigned that position to become President of Tulane University of Louisiana. A member of our faculty has been called to Vassar, the oldest endowed college for women in the country. Another was called to Smith, the largest woman's college in the world, and another called first to serve as Lady Principal, has just been installed President of our neighbor, the Greensboro Female College. Recently, when the Southern Education Board decided to establish a Bureau of Investigation and Publication for the South our Professor of Pedagogy was called to become the chief of that Bureau. When our educational Governor was called upon to select the leader of the public educational forces of North Carolina, he, too, turned to the State's college for its women and took from us our Professor of English to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I know of no other college for women in this or in any other State that could have had the privilege of losing so many of its faculty in such an honorable fashion, and the plain meaning of it all is that the women of North Carolina have had an opportunity for ten years to come in contact with a live, inspiring corps of instructors.

As the finances of the institution have justified it **Equipment.** the Board of Directors have increased the physical equipment. Beginning in 1892 with dormitory capacity for less than one hundred and fifty boarders, with only fifteen recitation rooms in the college building, including the chapel, the President's office, and physician's office; with a teaching force of fifteen, including assistants, and with an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-three students, the college has steadily developed until at the end of its tenth year it has dormitory accommodations for more than three hundred boarders, twenty-five recitation rooms and offices in the college building and fourteen rooms in a Practice and Observation School building, a teaching force and executive corps of thirty-six, and an enrollment of about four hundred and fifty regular students, besides more than three hundred pupils in the Practice and Observation School. Instead of ten acres of land the college now owns one hundred and thirty acres, and instead of five buildings owned and rented it now uses eleven buildings. Instead of looking upon a bleak hill of clay and briars its students enjoy, to some extent, looking upon growing trees and grass and flowers, and, by the generosity of Mr. George Foster Peabody we have the immediate prospect of a beautiful park.

In section 41 of the Constitution of 1776, adopted at Halifax (and the principle has been endorsed in every change of the Constitution since), the State acknowledges its obligation to provide educational facilities for the "instruction of youth" "at low prices," and the section closes with the words, "and all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more universities."

Until the establishment of this college the constitutional mandate had been only partially obeyed. The State University for young men began its career of usefulness very soon after the adoption of the Constitution. Thirteen years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College, also for young men, was established under State auspices and by the aid of the State and the general government.

But it took the State more than a century to come to a practical realization of the fact that "youth" means young women as well

as young men. From one-half to nine-tenths of the money used to employ instructors in colleges for young men is paid by State and Federal appropriations, or by the income from college endowment funds. It was largely in response to the just sentiment that, if the State proposes to pay for nearly all the expense of a young man's higher education, it ought to do at least as much for his sister, that the State Normal and Industrial College was established. It is not a college exclusively for people who feel unable to go elsewhere, any more than are those institutions for young men where the faculties are paid by State appropriations, or by income from endowment funds.

The State desires this institution to be good enough for any of its citizens, and the expenses low enough for all.

The purpose for which the institution was created is clearly stated in section 5 of the Act establishing it. It is as follows:

(SECTION 5. *The object of this institution shall be (1) to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching ; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, type-writing, stenography and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.*'')

It is the general purpose of the institution to give such education as will add to the efficiency of the average woman's work, whatever may be her field of labor. To that end there are three distinct departments in the course of study:

The Normal Department.

The Domestic Science Department.

The Commercial Department.

The regular courses of study heretofore
Charter Requirements and Course of Study. have embraced four years. In order that an institution like this should do its best work it must connect immediately with the public school system of the State. To pass the entrance

examinations for the freshman class, students must be thorough in the studies included in the public school course. In order that this institution may grow into a strong college, conferring the usual Baccalaureate degrees, an additional year has been added to the four-year course, and hereafter the course will embrace five years. The college does not wish to confer a degree until it is satisfied that its requirements for this degree are equivalent in every essential particular to the requirements for degrees conferred by the State University and the best colleges in North Carolina. It does not aspire to do university work, but it proposes to develop into a strong college, giving it the right to confer such degrees as are conferred by the best colleges in the country.

The work of those actively connected with the
Work Outside the College. State Normal and Industrial College has not been confined to class-rooms or college grounds. Members of its faculty have conducted Teachers' Institutes in many of the counties of the State, and have participated actively in many of the local, State, Southern and National educational meetings held since 1892. Its representatives have been active in the agitation for local taxation for public education for the past ten years. They have been promoters of the movement for rural school libraries and have aided in the agitation for road improvement locally and throughout the State. Members of its faculty have served on various committees which have appeared before the State Legislature to secure improvement in public school laws, and have also served on the Commission for the selection of text-books for the State.

The *State Normal Magazine*, a self-supporting publication, has been the work of the faculty and students of this college. The best educational journal ever published in the South, and now one of the leading educational journals of the country, was established and managed by our Professor of Pedagogy in connection with his work here. Several text-books that have received generous recognition throughout the country have been published by members of our faculty. The Audubon Society and the Association of

North Carolina women for the betterment of the public school houses of the State are two State organizations which have resulted from the work of the faculty and students of the State Normal and Industrial College.

This college has given some prestige to North Carolina's name beyond the borders of the State and has had the good fortune to interest influential people in the educational development of the State which it serves.

For the past ten years the average number of students in the college has been about four hundred and twenty-five. This number will not materially change until more dormitory room shall have been provided. The total matriculation for the past ten years has been about 2,500. Of the 1,900 who have left the college, 68 have died, leaving about 1,800, teaching more than 100,000 children. Sixteen hundred of these have reported to me during the past few months, and more than 62 2-3 per cent. of them have taught school. I have asked each student to give the number of pupils taught by her. The aggregate number reported is in round numbers 130,000. It is natural to suppose that some of these children have been taught at different times by two or more representatives of the college. Deducting, therefore, 30,000 for duplicates, this would mean that 100,000 children have been taught by students trained at this college. That is nearly one-tenth of our total white population, including men, women and children.

Of the first 1,000 teachers sent into the State by this college, more than 700 taught in the public schools, most of them in the country public schools. The others have taught in colleges, public and private high schools, and seminaries. Of the first 1,500 students from whom I had reports only 907 were under pledge to teach, but more than 1,000 had taught.

If the college continues to grow it is probable that it will always have a thousand representatives regularly teaching in the State, thus reaching from 25,000 to 40,000 children each year. Many of our students have not come to the college intending to prepare to

teach. A large number have come to take the work in the commercial department, a considerable number for domestic science work, and a still larger number probably for the general culture resulting from pursuing the college course of study offered. Of the 1,600 who have reported, I find that more than 80 are filling positions in business offices as stenographers and bookkeepers, and 21 as trained nurses. More than thirty per cent. of the women teachers in the graded schools of the State are former students of the State Normal and Industrial College. Its former students have been employed in every orphanage, and in a large number of high schools and seminaries and colleges.

Representatives of the college are working in 23 of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia. In nearly every leading city from Greensboro to Boston representatives of the State Normal and Industrial College can be found working as teachers, students, stenographers, bookkeepers, or trained nurses.

Scope and Character of Patronage. Created by the State, managed by the State, supported by the State—The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College by every laudable endeavor seeks to render faithful, efficient, and lasting service to the great body of people by whom it lives and for whom it labors. It would itself be the State in miniature—representing its people, exemplifying its spirit, cherishing its ideals—doing its work. To this end the college labors, and, in the successful attainment of this end, sees its purpose accomplished—its mission fulfilled. A State is its people; a college, its students; and a State college must in the scope and character of its patronage approve itself worthy of the name it bears. The best interests of the students, and of the commonwealth are served when the patronage of the college is as wide as the State and as diverse as are the employments and professions of its people. The following statistics, obtained from the registration cards, indicating the scope and character of the patronage of the college during the past ten years, will prove interesting:

	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02
Number of regular students enrolled.....	223	391	405	444	412	437	409	490	407	447
Average age of students..	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	19½	19	20	19½
Number of Counties represented	70	77	83	89	81	83	78	83	77	81
Number of graduates of other Institutions.....	14	24	27	12	6	13	10	2	6	7
Number who had taught..	80	104	103	107	79	87	95	105	86	93
Number who defrayed their own expenses.....	95	127	128	131	113	132	144	172	130	166
Number whose fathers were not living.....	53	97	109	93	89	101	119	122	91	90
Number whose fathers were farmers.....	83	153	146	161	139	140	131	175	137	145
Number whose fathers were merchants.....	16	26	31	46	48	39	46	46	45	39
Number whose fathers were book-keepers....	9	7	1	6	.....	19	.....	.....	4	6
Number whose fathers were clergymen.....	8	7	7	10	10	17	15	14	11	9
Number whose fathers were physicians.....	8	16	9	20	18	17	11	10	12	14
Number whose fathers were teachers.....	5	6	4	7	9	9	7	33	3	2
Number whose fathers were lawyers.....	5	11	13	9	18	15	11	12	10	10
Number whose fathers were lumber dealers....	.....	8	5	8	5	5	2	6	5	2
Number whose fathers were liverymen.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2
Number whose fathers were drummers.....	2	5	5	5	6	7	2	7	10	11
Number whose fathers were manufacturers....	4	7	4	12	11	9	2	10	17	21
Number whose fathers were mechanics.....	4	5	9	7	7	8	8	6	7	2
Number whose fathers were engineers.....	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Number whose fathers were railroad agents....	2	7	8	8	6	10	7	2	2	3
Number whose fathers were hotel proprietors..	2	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Number whose fathers were insurance agents..	2	4	6	5	3	2	.....	3	6	7
Number whose fathers had retired from business.....	2	6	15	15	7	5	6	3	5	9
Number whose fathers were clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	3	4
Number whose fathers were druggists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Number whose fathers were editors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Number whose fathers were tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Number whose fathers were government officials .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	7
Number whose fathers were engaged in miscellaneous business.....	15	18	28	18	29	33	23	48	20	50
Number educated partially or entirely in the public schools.....	.....	317	326	368	329	362	363	427	363	402

	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02
Number who, according to their own statement, would not have attended any North Carolina College if they had not become students of The State Normal and Industrial College.....		246	271	314	278	263	299	299	242	314
Number who graduated at this Institution.....	10	8	28	23	22	27	39	31	15	34
Number of counties represented during the ten years.....										97
Number of Matriculates during the ten years.....										2166
Total number receiving instruction from the Institution, including pupils of the Practice and Observation School, workers in special departments, and correspondence students.....	223	401	420	541	538	683	651	730	654	711

The records show:

1. That during the ten years about one-third of the regular students defrayed their own expenses without help from parents.
2. That about 66 per cent. would not have attended any other North Carolina college.
3. That about 81 per cent. received their previous training partially or entirely in the public schools.
4. That, including the enrollment of new students the present college year, the total number of matriculates will be about 2,400.

Whatever success has attended the State Normal and Industrial College during the past ten years has **Spirit of Democracy.** been due largely to the representative character and spirit of the young women who have been its students. They have come from all of the ninety-seven counties. Among them can be found the names of one hundred or more graduates of leading "female colleges" and seminaries, and a much larger number who received their previous training entirely in the public schools of the rural districts. In fact, we have had every type of respectable woman in North Carolina, from the one who has enjoyed the privileges which money and social position can give, to the girl who was never on a railroad train until she

boarded it for Greensboro to become a student in the State college for women.

As is the case with all people, some have not been so studious as they might have been, but one-third of these young women have remained in the college at their own expense, without help from parents, and this one-third, with those who are naturally studious and ambitious, have formed a serious-minded nucleus, and have exerted a strong influence in favor of industry and the steady performance of duty. The wholesome fact that the college has not depended upon the revenue derived from any class of its students has not only tended to aid the college in its discipline, but has also imbued all the students with the spirit of democracy. Nowhere have I known the spirit of fair play to prevail to a greater degree than among these young women. The State is always the gainer when its teachers can be trained in an atmosphere of equality which recognizes the worth of honest toil and faithful service regardless of class distinctions of all kinds. The distinguishing characteristic of Americanism is its theory, and I am glad to say its usual practice, of giving to every man, woman and child a fair chance in life. No board of directors and no faculty or college president can force this spirit. They can only adopt systems and policies that will tend to its development.

An illustration of the democratic spirit to which I refer can be found in the history of the selection of marshals. These marshals are elected and recommended to the President by the two literary societies and upon his recommendation are appointed by the Board of Directors to serve for one year. A half dozen of these marshals and two of the chief marshals during the past five years have been students who worked their way through the college by washing dishes and caring for the college dining room. In fact, I think that every corps of marshals since the system of student work in the dining room was inaugurated has had one or more representatives of that class of students. This is just as it should be, and I only mention it to illustrate that the spirit of democracy here is not merely a theory but a practice.

The Real Worth of a College. The worth of a strong college to a student is not as some suppose, the mere fact that it gives the opportunity to a student to perform systematic literary tasks assigned by teachers, or that it gives opportunity to work in laboratories and libraries. These are necessary and important, but the student's greatest advantage at college is the spiritual and mental atmosphere of the place. It is intangible, but you can feel it. It can not be measured, but its effect is everywhere manifest.

The love of truth for truth's sake; the belief in equality before the law; the belief in fair play and the willingness to applaud an honest victor in every contest, whether on the athletic field or in the class room or in social life; the feeling of common responsibility; the habit of tolerance towards those with whom one does not entirely agree; the giving up of small rights for the sake of greater rights that are essential; the recognition of authority and the dignified voluntary submission to it even when the reason for the policy adopted by the authority is not apparent; the spirit of overlooking the blunders of others and of helping those who are weak; the contempt for idlers and shirkers; the love of one's fellow-workers even though they be one's rivals; patience in toil; self-reliance; faith in human progress; confidence in right; and belief in God—these are the characteristics of the atmosphere of a great and useful college. The young man or young woman who by association with faculty and fellow-students becomes imbued with these principles gains what never can be secured in the same degree in the best homes or small schools, or anywhere else except in a college.

Benefactors. This sketch would not be complete without some reference to the special benefactors of the institution.

Within the past two years Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, donated \$11,000 to the State Normal and Industrial College. Five thousand dollars of this is to be used for developing the Peabody Park, named for the great philanthropist, George

Peabody, who, in 1867, gave to the public schools of the South \$3,000,000.

The Students' Building is a gift to the college which means more than any single donation of money. It represents the affection and loyalty of its daughters and those whom they have been able to interest in their alma mater. The gift of \$1,500 from Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey, who lost their only children while students at this college, was made as a subscription to the Students' Building. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have also established a permanent scholarship to be known as "The Sarah and Evelyn Bailey Scholarship."

These gifts, except the last mentioned, were donations to the college direct. Several other donations have been of peculiar help to the college in another direction and never was aid given more opportunely. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buxton, in 1893, established the "Jarvis Buxton Loan Fund" of \$100, in memory of their little son. Soon after this Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels established the "Adelaide Worth Daniels Loan Fund" of \$100, in memory of their little daughter. These funds, while small, have aided in the education of several students. In 1896, General and Mrs. Julian S. Carr established the "Lida Carr Fellowship Fund," the income from which is \$200 a year. This has made it possible for from two to four people to remain in the college each year since that time who could not otherwise have done so. Much help along this line has been provided by the two literary societies, by the faculty, by the Alumnæ Association, and by the Woman's Education Club.

Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, gave one hundred dollars to be used as a loan fund to the daughter of a Confederate soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy, of New York, gave last spring \$1,000, to be used as a loan fund.

The late Judge John Gray Bynum willed to the college \$1,000, to be known as the Hennie Bynum Scholarship, to be used as a loan fund for the aid of some young woman from Burke county.

By means of all these agencies a very large number of young women have been enabled to prepare themselves for their life



VIEW IN PEABODY PARK.

work. It is hoped that the institution may have, in the future, many gifts to be invested in loans to worthy young women, who have good brain power, character, and ambition, but who are unable to pay their expenses while taking the college course.

And what about the future of the college? I am not a prophet. I prefer history to prophecy, and I prefer the work of the present as a preparation for the future to either. It would be a mistake, however, for this State not to look ahead of it and prepare for what may be reasonably expected.

Within the next ten years there will develop somewhere in the southeastern section of this Union, and most probably along the Atlantic slope, and in the Piedmont section of it, a great college for women known the world over, just as Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. In my judgment there is only one thing in the way of North Carolina's furnishing that college. In spite of its illiteracy, as shown by the United States Census Reports, North Carolina is the most hopeful Southern State today. It has made an honest inventory of its educational possessions and needs, and is determined to improve the one and supply the other. If North Carolina does not shut her eyes to the situation, she will see the wide open door, enter in, and take possession. Our smaller neighbor South Carolina, spent on her college for women, before she opened its doors, thirty thousand dollars more than the State of North Carolina has spent on her college for women, for all purposes, for ten years. How long will North Carolina turn away from these doors annually as many of her daughters as she admits, simply for the lack of dormitory capacity?

The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public school system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the institution regard the college as a part of the public school system of the

State, and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to the great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college. The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools, and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

The institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonably hope to reap from the work of this college. It is the only college in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State, and no woman's college in the South has a large endowment fund.

One-third of North Carolina's population is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No State which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one gen-

eration and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and, therefore, the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better *educational* dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating womankind.

If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native ability he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life, whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better it would be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which come from familiarity with the great books of the world.

COLLEGE YEAR 1901-1902.

The past year—1901-1902—has been one of the most successful in the history of the college.

It will be remembered as the year which witnessed the completion of the Curry Building, and the moving of the Practice and Observation School from the dormitories into that building, and the consequent great strengthening of the Pedagogic work; the enlargement and better equipment of the laundry and power-house; the beginning of the erection of the Students' Building; the development of the Peabody Park; the gift of a thousand-dollar loan fund from Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy, of New York, and the offer of the General Education Board to give \$15,000 to the college within the next three years to aid in maintaining a Manual Training Department, and to establish scholarships and loan funds.

The college has lost during the past year, first, our Professor of Pedagogy, Mr. P. P. Claxton, and then our Professor of English, Mr. J. Y. Joyner, both of whom gave most valuable service to the college for nearly nine years. It would have been a serious loss for them to have left even at the end of the year, but when it is considered that one was Dean of the college and the other the head of the Pedagogic Department, and that it was necessary for them to give up their work in the middle of the year, it will be easily understood that the work of the other members of the faculty, and especially the work of the President of the college, have been largely increased temporarily.

Prof. J. I. Foust was called from the Superintendency of the Goldsboro Graded Schools to the Chair of Pedagogy.

Professor Joyner's work as head of the English Department has been taken by Prof. W. C. Smith, who continues to direct the work in the Department of History, Mrs. W. G. Randall doing a greater part of the work in that department, and Miss Anna Lewis and Miss Julia Dameron having been added to the teaching force in the Department of English.

Since the organization of the institution
Need of Additional in 1892 it has been seriously handicapped in
Dormitory. its work by the absence of the proper material
 equipment in dormitory, class-room and
 apparatus. A reasonable expenditure for adequate dormitory



THE CURRY BUILDING—PRACTICE AND OBSERVATION SCHOOL.

capacity and recitation room, with 25 per cent. increase in the teaching force would double the value of the college to the State. Under present conditions it not only can not supply all the teachers called for, but, for lack of house room alone, it can not admit all the young women who apply for admission to be trained for teaching.

The last General Assembly, finding the college about \$25,000 in debt, largely on account of an epidemic of fever three years ago, and finding it greatly in need of a Practice and Observation School building and other improvements, made a special annual appropriation of \$15,000 for four years to pay off its indebtedness and to meet some of its most urgent needs. With that part of this special appropriation available we have paid off a considerable portion of our indebtedness and erected a Practice and Observation School building, known as the Curry Building. We have also increased slightly our dormitory capacity. The balance of the indebtedness and the improvements already projected will consume all of the special appropriation as it becomes available. It will not permit us to further enlarge our dormitories, or provide a gymnasium or library, though, by co-operation with the students in the erection of their building, we will increase to some extent our recitation-room.

I wish to make as emphatic as possible the statement that the most pressing fundamental need of the college now is the increase of dormitory capacity. We are paying out of our tuition fees this year \$750 rent for houses which we use for dormitories, the students who occupy them taking their meals in the dining-room of the college. Not only is this true, but about eighty of our students are now boarding in private homes in Greensboro. At least two hundred students have failed to enter the college this year because they could not secure board in the dormitories and were unwilling to board in private families.

Twenty-five thousand dollars would erect a dormitory building to accommodate three or four times as many people as we now have in our rented dormitories, and more comfortably.

The people of North Carolina are accustomed to have their sons board in private families when at college, and, in many cases, even where there are college dormitories, young men take their meals in private families. Exactly the opposite custom prevails in boarding arrangements for their daughters. In every essential respect, whether from the standpoint of college training or from the standpoint of discipline, it is much wiser that young women students should be in the college dormitories than that they should be in the best private families anywhere.

Another pressing need of the college is a cold storage plant. With 320 boarders in the college, even if no dormitory capacity should be added, the need for this improvement will appeal to any intelligent mind. The keeping of meats, fruits, milk and butter, and other food in proper condition is one of the most important considerations, and purchases could frequently be made at more advantageous prices were there cold storage facilities. The fact that our charter requires us to furnish board "at actual cost, not to exceed \$8.00 a month," and the further fact that the price of supplies has increased from twenty to forty per cent. since we began work under that charter, emphasizes, if any emphasis be needed, the necessity for a cold storage plant.

One of the greatest needs of the college is a gymnasium. The Legislature of 1899 made a small appropriation for this purpose, but, as explained in our last biennial report, this small amount was used to defray the immediate expenses caused by the epidemic of typhoid fever in the fall of 1899. Since that time we have had no gymnasium at all, the small room used for this purpose theretofore having been taken for a library. The room is entirely too small for a library or a gymnasium. No college is well equipped without a good library and a good gymnasium, and the usefulness of the institution is greatly curtailed by our inadequate equipment in these particulars.

Every college for the training of teachers ought to have a well-equipped manual training department.

Manual Training Department.

Many people can not think accurately or express themselves accurately in oral or written speech, because they have never *done* anything accurately. Manual training allows a teacher to give instruction to a student more concretely than does mere literary training. Frequently a boy or girl who could not be interested in mere book tasks, and who would, therefore, contract habits of indolence, inaccuracy and slovenliness of thought and expression, would gradually acquire habits of exactness and neatness by working with pencil, scissors, knives and simple tools for working in wood.

A part of the room on the first floor of the Students' Building, beneath the Society Halls and reception-room, will be used for the Domestic Science Department. There are two other rooms there which could be used for the Manual Training Department. The General Education Board has agreed that if this college will undertake to establish a Manual Training Department it will pay to the support of the department \$2,500 a year for three years, which with \$500 or \$750 a year additional would maintain this department, including the salary of the professor in charge of it. The equipment for such a department at the beginning would cost about \$1,000. Thus, it will be seen that this department could be established with only a very slight increase in our annual expenses, and the college will be enabled to take a very desirable step forward that would give it prestige as a trainer of teachers. Comparatively speaking, the expense for three years, and possibly longer, would be nominal. The demand for the teaching of manual training as a special department, or in connection with other school work, has increased daily, and manual training teachers receive better salaries than are paid to other teachers. Our schools in North Carolina have generally found it necessary to go out of the State for teachers of manual training.

An Additional Year to the Course of Study. Acting upon the suggestion in the Act of the last Legislature, giving this college the right to confer degrees upon the completion of its prescribed course of study, and by the authority of the Board of Directors at a former meeting, the faculty, finding that the requirements of our Sophomore year are practically equivalent to the requirements of the Freshman year of the State University, has added one year to our course of study. Seven of our former graduates, all of whom except one, who graduated last May, have taught since leaving the college, are now engaged in the work of this added year, being applicants for the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts at the Commencement of 1903.

For the present it seems wise to continue the giving of the diploma of the college to those who complete the four-year course. Those holding this diploma, with a certain grade of scholarship, will be admitted to the fifth year as applicants for the Bachelor's degree. When the public schools shall have increased in efficiency so that they can prepare students for our present Sophomore year this college may consider the question of leaving off the work that is now done in our Freshman year, and what is now called post-graduate work with us will be our Senior Class work. It is absolutely necessary, however, that we should always keep in touch with the rural public schools of the State, and for the present we must maintain a five-year course of study.

This arrangement has increased to some extent the work of several departments, but the members of the faculty, upon whom the increase of labor falls, have cheerfully consented to do the extra work for this year, and I doubt not we will be able to meet the requirements for the next two years with the aid of a few additional teachers as assistants.

There are many reasons why this step should have been taken even earlier than this if it had been practicable to do so. The young women who have graduated from this college have not been able to go to the universities and have the same consideration

shown them as was shown to students who have received degrees from colleges with courses of study not superior to ours. I have no desire to see this college do university work, but it ought to become the best college in the world for a North Carolina woman to secure a college education. If, after securing our Bachelor's degree, she desires to do university work, let her go to some of the universities offering scholarships and fellowships to men and women alike, but which our young women have been unable to avail themselves of heretofore.

Another Offer of the General Education Board. In order to make this advanced training possible, as well as to increase the opportunities for young women who are unable to enter the college without help, and who desire to become capable teachers, the General Education Board has agreed to duplicate every dollar that we will raise during the next three years for establishing scholarships and loan funds, provided it shall not be called upon for more than \$2,500 a year as its part of the funds. It is my purpose, through the Alumnæ of the college and through my own efforts, to secure \$2,500 a year for the next three years for this purpose, thus securing a scholarship and loan fund of \$15,000.

The graduates of this college number about 250. If each will secure a subscriber of \$10.00 a year for the next three years, the \$15,000 will be raised. I trust that the Board of Directors and all the friends of the college will help the Alumnæ to secure these subscriptions. This \$15,000, while it would not increase the revenues of the college, would make it possible for many ambitious young women to enter the institution who have never been able to do so for lack of means, and it would enable the brightest of those who, after a hard struggle, shall have completed the four-year course, to return to the college and earn their degrees, thus preparing themselves for higher service.

The two offers of the General Education Board are to give within three years \$7,500 unconditionally to aid in maintaining a Manual Training Department, and \$7,500 for scholarships and

loans, conditioned upon our raising a similar amount. I feel sure that the Board of Directors and the people of the State, who have established and fostered this college for the education of those who are to educate its children, will show cordial and due appreciation of these donations.

Realizing that the demand in this State for teachers with some professional training was increasing, and **The May School.** realizing also that there was little corresponding increase in the length of the school term, or the compensation offered for teachers, an experiment was made last spring with the purpose of providing at the smallest possible cost a brief course of professional training for those women now engaged in teaching who can not attend any college for a full year. Most of the public schools close before our May School begins. Thirty teachers of the rural public schools matriculated last year and received instruction under the direction of the Professor of Pedagogy and others, with the opportunity of daily observation in the Practice and Observation School. So satisfactory were the results of this experiment that I wish to enlarge the opportunities and largely increase the attendance of public school teachers next spring. The teachers who would attend this May School are older than the regular students of the college, and there would not be so much objection to their boarding in private families in the city for the few weeks they are here. The matriculation fee is five dollars, the usual matriculation fee for summer schools. I hope to be able to secure the usual summer school railroad rate of one fare for the round trip.

Many County Superintendents have indicated to me that they would like for their teachers to attend this May School, but with the small compensation allowed for teachers it is impossible for them to pay much railroad fare, and those at a distance claim that they are at a disadvantage as compared with the teachers living near Greensboro.

In order to meet this objection, I suggest that we agree to refund to teachers all of their railroad fare above two or three dollars, thus

placing all of the public school teachers on an equal footing, so far as the advantages of this school are concerned. Indeed, those who come the longer distance, in that case, would have the advantage because of the travel, which is a good means of education, and, when teachers can afford it, is worth all that a railroad ticket costs. I know of no way by which a person who has not traveled very much could secure for three dollars so much education as by traveling one hundred miles on a railroad.

An inquiry suggests itself as to where we could get the money to refund the railroad fare. I believe that the five-dollar matriculation fees will furnish enough money to do this. If we secure the railroad rates, we would not be required to refund anything to those teachers who live within sixty miles of Greensboro. We would refund only about two dollars to each of those who come from the Goldsboro, Wilson and Rocky Mount section, and only about four dollars to people who come from the Asheville section. I see no reason why we should not have here in the month of May 150 or 200 teachers at practically no cost to them except their actual living expenses.

It would probably become necessary for the Board to make a small appropriation to employ one or two additional lecturers during the term, but a large part of the work for the first year can be done by the Department of Pedagogy and the assistance that would be gladly rendered by other members of the faculty and by Superintendents of Schools in the State, who, for the first year, would probably give their services for a week if their actual expenses were paid, provided there are no funds to make proper compensation for the additional work.

If the Board will consent to this extension of the experiment so successfully made last year, I believe that one of the perplexing problems of teacher-training in North Carolina can be solved. Teachers in schools lasting only four or five months can not afford to spend a great deal of money for better preparation for that work. The advantage of having the school in the spring rather than in the summer is, that no summer school could have such good

opportunities for observation as we have in our Practice and Observation School and in the five or six other public schools in and around Greensboro.

The four-month public schools in the country can not expect to employ Normal graduates of this or any other college so long as these graduates are offered positions in schools where the term is nine or ten months.

If the State has people engaged in teaching its children who are willing to spend annually \$20 or \$25 of their small earnings to better fit themselves for their work, it can well afford to furnish free instruction to these teachers. On the other hand, if this college should make the proposition to the public school teachers of the State and they should fail to attend, it would prove conclusively that it is not distance from the college or lack of opportunity for professional training that prevents it.

I should hope to have the help of the Agricultural Department of the State in this special school. Indeed, I think that when we are trying to introduce the teaching of agriculture into the public schools of the State, it would be a wise step in that direction to have a teacher of agriculture at this college for at least a part of every year.

The State Normal and Industrial College
Private Donations with all of its grounds, buildings and equipment is the property of the people of North Carolina, and while the State has not invested in its plant all that many of us who had great faith in its possibilities for usefulness desired, yet it has in numerous ways shown a very cordial appreciation of the college, and an exceedingly generous spirit towards those who have worked for its development. I wish that the State could see its way clear to show greater liberality for the immediate enlargement and strengthening of the institution. Women ought not to be turned away from its doors for lack of living room. The college is not an experiment. In North Carolina and beyond the borders of the State it is recognized as a great educational force. Not only has North Carolina secured by



VIEW IN PEABODY PARK.

it the services of many trained teachers, but the present property is worth much more than the State has invested in its plant and equipment.

It is not out of place to call attention here to the private donations to the college during the past ten years.

Private Donations to the State. In college property:

From Greensboro, cash.....	\$30,000 00
From Greensboro, land worth.....	10,000 00
From faculty, students and their friends, for Students' Building..	10,000 00
From Mr. George Foster Peabody.....	11,000 00
From Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,500.00

This \$62,500.00 is a contribution to the State's property and does not include any of the aid from the Peabody Fund or the General Education Board for maintenance, or the General Education Board's subscription, and the other donations to loan funds referred to elsewhere in this report.

The total college property is worth about \$180,000. The above figures show that one-third of it has come from private donations. I believe that the more liberal the policy of the State towards this college, the more it will receive from its friends in North Carolina and elsewhere. The college can not expect large donations from its alumnæ, as a very large majority of candidates for the teaching profession are not wealthy people. Because of this fact it is the more remarkable that they should have made their alma mater a decennial present of \$10,000.

For information in regard to the financial operation of the college during the past two years I refer you to the Treasurer's report. This report was made to show the financial condition at the close of our last fiscal year. The indebtedness at that time was about \$17,000. A part of this has been paid off, and at the end of our present fiscal year the total indebtedness will have been reduced to about \$11,000. This can be discharged easily with the

remainder of our special appropriation, which, by the Act of the last Legislature, can not be used except for paying off indebtedness and for making certain necessary permanent improvements.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. McIVER,
President.

December 18, 1902.

REPORT OF BURSAR AND TREASURER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., November 8, 1901.

To the Board of Directors :

I beg to make the following financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation.....	\$25,000 00
Special appropriation.. ..	15,000 00
Peabody Fund.....	2,000 00
City schools.....	2,188 49
Tuition.....	6,612 25
Fees.....	5,838 50
Country school.....	162 00
Supplies, stationery, etc.....	1,358 97
Farm.....	2,152 05
Laundry.....	3,162 64
Dormitory.....	18,046 63
Miscellaneous.....	1,426 70
	<hr/>
	\$82,948 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bank account overdrawn September 30, 1900.....	\$ 3,426 22
Practice school building (new)	883 25
Lawn	177 62
Teague building.....	54 15
Land.....	3,191 80
Sewer and ditch.....	140 39
Supplies bought, etc.....	1,625 26
Epidemic.....	3,390 14

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

37

Refund to students	\$ 365 29
Improvements	133 17
Repairing	961 25
Plumbing	52 62
Painting	1,181 39
Advertising	838 22
General expenses (servants' hire, carpenter, printing catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meet- ings, repairing, coal, rent of buildings, etc.)	8,359 53
Equipment	1,487 23
Insurance	313 00
Miscellaneous	236 00
Notes at bank	3,010 00
Interest	2,160 00
Music (sheet)	127 54
Books	1,028 61
Salary	24,150 00
Laundry	2,907 38
Dormitory	18,046 63
Farm operations	3,130 07
	<hr/>
	\$81,376 76
Cash in bank	1,571 47
	<hr/>
	\$82,948 23

Resources: Open accounts, considered good, \$478.23.

Liabilities: Note at National Bank, \$6,000.00; due Students' Building Fund, \$905.07; interest on Board of Education bonds, one year, \$360.00.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY,
Treasurer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., September 30, 1902.

To the Board of Directors:

I beg to submit the following financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1902:

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	\$18,750 00
Special appropriation	10,000 00

Park Fund (George Foster Peabody donation).....	\$ 5,000 00
Peabody Fund.....	2,000 00
Fees.....	6,565 00
Tuition.....	5,050 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,155 32
Music Department.....	2,318 17
Supplies bought.....	1,009 23
Books	508 18
Farm operations.....	2,070 67
Notes.....	10,000 00
Country School Fund.....	265 63
City School Fund.....	1,464 96
Dormitory.....	20,968 63
Laundry.....	3,941 00
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Total.....	\$91,066 79
Bank balance September 15, 1901.....	1,571 47
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Total available cash.....	\$92,638 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$26,734 34
General expenses (servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, water rent, gas, expenses of Board meet- ings, repairing, rent of buildings, etc.).....	6,085 01
Equipment... ..	2,878 01
Books.....	1,470 07
Advertising.....	764 92
Insurance.....	430 15
Improvements.....	3,603 72
Repairing	1,154 99
Coal.....	4,233 90
Supplies sold.....	1,182 15
Refund to students.....	289 40
Work on grounds.....	975 47
Fencing grounds.....	1,364 23
Park Fund.....	464 29
Notes.....	1,013 67
Practice school building.....	13,676 11
Equipment school building.....	607 97
Farm operations.....	1,571 68

Dormitory.....	\$20,963 63
Laundry.....	3,137 92
	<hr/>
Total	\$92,607 12
Bank balance September 15, 1902	31 14
	<hr/>
	\$92,638 26

Resources: Balance State appropriation, \$6,250.00; special appropriation, \$5,000.00; open accounts, considered good, \$367.30; bank balance, \$31.14. Total, \$11,648.44.

Liabilities: Notes, \$6,000.00, \$4,000.00 and \$6,000.00; land notes due July 1, 1902, \$1,300.00; on contract of Practice School building, \$950.00; heating plant of Practice School, \$100.00; for furniture Practice School, \$982.00; Odell Hardware Company, \$980.00; Hagan Machinery Company, laundry machinery, \$2,080.00; John W. Wharton, cement, \$154.00; Troy Laundry Machinery Company, \$99.00; Wakefield Hardware Company, \$180.00; J. R. Rich, plumbing, \$500.00; Johnson Roofing Company, for slating, \$534.00; miscellaneous bills, \$350.00; interest due State Board of Education, \$720.00; M. C. Teague, rent, \$250.00; due Park Fund, \$4,536.00. Total, \$29,595.00. Net deficit, \$17,946.56.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY,
Treasurer.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF EXAMINERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

This college has reached its tenth year, and while the appropriations made to it may seem large in view of our poverty, they seem absolutely insignificant if compared with the grand results which they have produced. Let us name a few of these and try to appreciate their value in hard dollars:

First in importance, we find that in the past ten years 236 of the daughters of North Carolina have here graduated, of whom 230 are now actively engaged in teaching our public schools, thus fulfilling the promise which they made in consideration of our giving them that tuition which many of them could not otherwise have

obtained. Only six girls have not been able to give their services to their State, and we may reasonably conclude that they have been prevented doing so by ill-health or other insuperable obstacle.

We next recall the fact that two years ago a calamity befell this college which we might reasonably have expected would have caused its lengthy, and possibly permanent, stoppage: an epidemic of sickness so severe as to cause distress widespread; to compel a closing of its doors for two months; to necessitate its students to go to their homes; to involve an expense great, unexpected and unavoidable. Yet, in spite of all this, we find that as soon as our State Board of Health announced that the evil was remedied, these brave young girls returned with hearts filled with loyalty and love of their alma mater, and today the attendance is larger than ever before, the aggregate being 450, and limited to that only because of the inability to provide room for a larger number.

Perhaps the demand will be made that we should confine our report to actual figures of dollars and cents; we will now do so: The State's investment in plant of this college at this time amounts not quite to \$80,000. Yet, today, at a most moderate appraisal, the value of this property now owned by the State is \$160,000. This remarkable increase is directly attributable to the State appropriations, because, encouraged by them, individuals both within and without our State have made liberal donations; because encouraged by them, the Board of Directors have not hesitated, on their own credit, to buy land which today is worth far more than its cost. Its increase in value has inured to the benefit of the State, because, encouraged by these appropriations, the young students have raised by their own efforts, some \$10,000, and freely given it to their State. We can safely conclude, then, that by making appropriations of \$80,000, the State today owns double that amount.

We next report that we have satisfied ourselves, and now assert that nearly 130,000 children are being taught by those who were enabled to teach, whether graduates or not, by these appropriations, and many of whom could not have done so without them,

Lack of space prohibits our saying a tithe of what we wish to say in commendation of this college, and of gratitude for its marvelous accomplishments, so we now endeavor to perform our other duty by indicating lines for its further extension for increased usefulness, which means that we will point out our State's most urgent needs.

The present dormitory was erected with an utterly inadequate appropriation, consequently it is very much worn. It is absolutely essential that it shall be overhauled and repaired at a cost of \$2,500. At the same time a story can be added to one part, at a cost of \$5,000, which will provide rooms for fifty more girls. This being done, we would immediately have an attendance of 500 students, or 380 boarders and 120 day scholars.

We urge, without hesitation, that an immediate appropriation of \$7,500 be made for the purposes above stated.

For maintenance, we urge that no reduction be made in the amount now appropriated, to-wit, \$40,000 per annum. Only by the exercise of the most strict economy has this sufficed to meet the expense with the present number of students.

Still facing the fact that we are only providing room for one-half of the young girls who are seeking admittance, and who are willing to work for the education of our children, and farther realizing the great importance that we should avoid all loss of provisions, all unnecessary cost of maintenance, and that all possible facility should be given the students for self-improvement, both mental and physical, we urge that, as soon as possible, this school be provided with the following improvements:

1. A new dormitory, capable of receiving 500 additional students.
2. A cold-storage room and ice plant.
3. A gymnasium. This is greatly needed.
4. A library. The present room used as a library is small and much crowded.
5. A manual training department. This is essential, if this school is to maintain the position which it fully deserves.

6. An auditorium. The apartment now used is scarce able to seat the present number of students. A new one should be provided of double capacity.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR AYCOCK'S MESSAGE TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

This institution is certainly of as much value to the State as any other in it. It comes close to the lives of our people in that it educates the women of the State, and with an educated womanhood the children of the next generation will certainly be taught. The growth of the State Normal and Industrial College has surprised and gratified the friends of education here and elsewhere. Its increased attendance, instead of lessening the attendance upon the other colleges for the education of women, has increased the patronage of all. More than fifteen hundred young women have gone out from that institution to teach in the public schools of the State, and have taught more than one hundred thousand children. The spirit of the college is all that could be asked. There is in it a genuine democracy—a desire not only to uplift those attending the college, but to extend to all people as far as possible the benefits which they themselves receive. Since I have been Governor of the State I have visited this college several times, and always with increasing gratification. You will find the needs of the college fully set out in the report of the Directors and the President accompanying this message. More dormitory room is imperatively needed. Many young women are annually turned away for want of room. The college has reached its limit of growth until additional buildings are erected.

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

The North Carolina
State Normal and Industrial
College

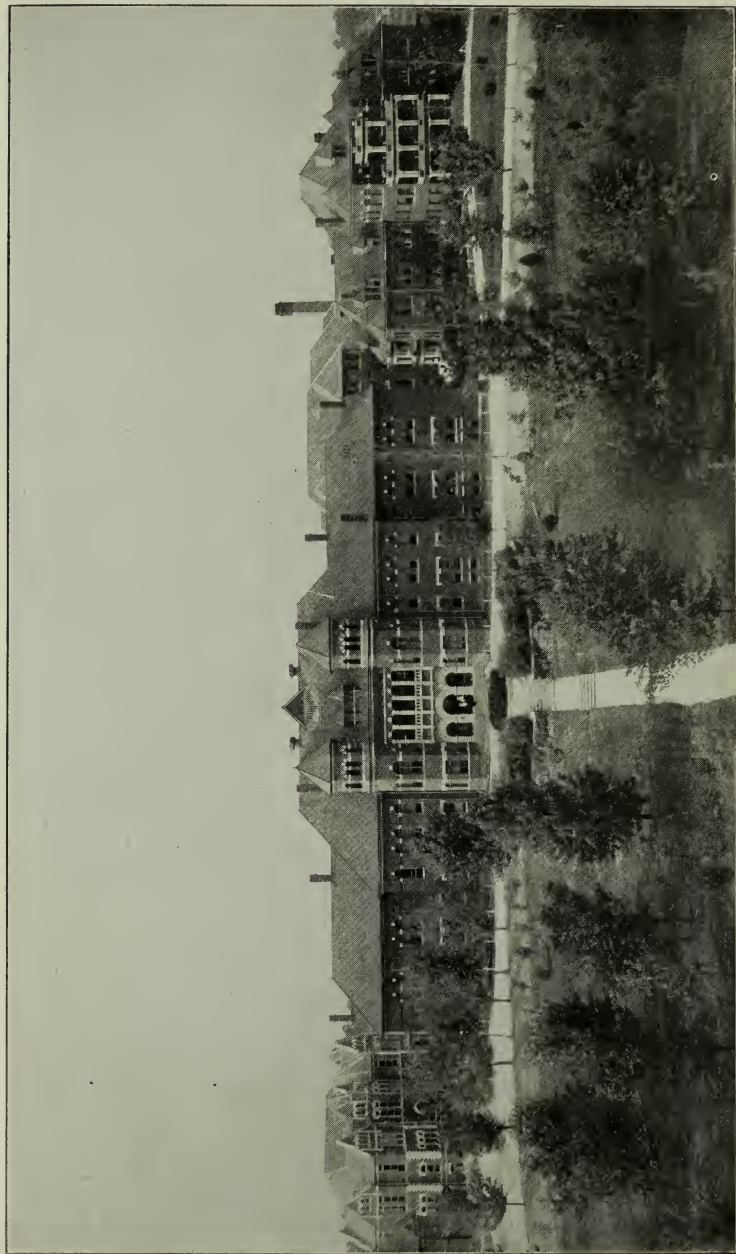
1913-1914

FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1904

GREENSBORO, N. C.
THE CHAS. G. HARRISON PRINTING CO.
1904.

St. Mary's Industrial Coll

1903-4



Students' Building

Administration Building

Old Dormitory (Burned)

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

The North Carolina
State Normal and Industrial
College

*FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1904*

GREENSBORO, N. C.
THE CHAS. G. HARRISON PRINTING CO.
1904.

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, Governor Charles B. Aycock:

The law establishing the State Normal and Industrial College imposes upon the Board of Directors the duty of making a biennial report concerning the operation, progress and condition of the Institution and in compliance therewith we have the honor to submit the following as such report covering the fiscal years of 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

Acting under the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Directors submitted to your Excellency in December, 1902, and under the authority of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1903, making provision therefor through its appropriations for the maintenance and improvements of the College, the Board proceeded, in the summer of 1903, to erect a central heating plant, a cold-storage plant and to supply additional dormitory rooms for one hundred students by adding two stories to the dining room wing of the main dormitory building, and to fit up the lower story of the Students' Building for the departments of Domestic Science and Manual Training.

These improvements were imperatively necessary at the time, and it was found that, though it was necessary to anticipate the annual appropriations and income of the College for about three years to provide them, they could be more economically provided at once than by supplying a part of them each year.

Therefore, the Board of Directors, after a careful calculation as to the cost thereof and the reasonably expected annual income of the College, concluded that it would be wise and safe to have all the work done at once, and but for the unforeseen disaster of fire resulting in decreasing, by more than \$10,000, what would have been the annual income of the Col-

lege after the enlargement of dormitory capacity, the cost of these improvements could have been easily met as the Board had calculated.

As will appear more fully, however, from the report of the President, the cold-storage plant and the main dormitory with all additions and improvements, except the central heating plant, were destroyed by fire on the 21st day of January, 1904, and, owing to the temporary suspension of the College and the consequent decrease in patronage and income from tuition fees, etc., the Board has not been able to pay for these improvements up to this time, but it still expects to meet the expenses incurred for these purposes out of the annual income of the College during the next three years if no unforeseen calamity befalls the Institution.

As will appear from the report of the Treasurer the sum of \$20,442.19 out of the income of the College has been applied towards payment for the improvements since the close of the last fiscal year.

The central heating plant, installed in the summer of 1903, at an expense of \$11,563.62, remains as a permanent improvement. After a careful investigation of the cost of separate heating plants for the various buildings the Board, through its Executive Committee, was convinced that it would be economy to incur this expense of the central heating plant as it very clearly appeared to them that such a plant would eventually be an absolute necessity for satisfactorily heating so many buildings and that, through it, there would be a large annual saving in the cost of coal, maintainance, labor, and wear and tear of separate heating plants. At the time of installation of such central heating plant the Board was confronted by the necessity either of installing a separate plant for the Students' Building, of enlarging the plant for the main dormitory and wing, and of improving the plant for the Curry Building, or of spending a little more money for installing a central plant adequate to the heating of all of those buildings and of all other buildings of the College so soon as the funds should be sufficient to connect such other buildings with the central plant.

The wisdom of incurring this additional expense for a central heating plant has already been demonstrated by the facility and economy with which the large new dormitory, called the "Cornelia Phillips Spencer Building" has been connected therewith and satisfactorily heated.

It is probable that the installation of a separate plant for this large building alone would have almost equalled the entire additional cost of the central heating plant. The wisdom of this course will be further manifest in the additional saving in coal, fuel and operation as soon as the Administration Building, the Wooden Dormitory and Infirmary, which are still heated by separate plants, can be connected therewith.

It will be seen from the report of the Treasurer that at the close of the last fiscal year (September 15, 1904) the indebtedness of the College was \$42,613.01. This indebtedness has already been reduced to less than \$25,000 since the close of the fiscal year. It will be remembered that the indebtedness on the 15th of September, 1902, was \$17,946.56. Notwithstanding the cost of the numerous permanent improvements made in 1903, enumerated above, the indebtedness would now be less than \$15,000 but for the loss of \$10,000 in the income by the fire as fully explained in the report of the President.

But for the fire all the improvements would have been paid for and the entire indebtedness of the College would have been liquidated out of the regular income on or before December 15th, 1905. Notwithstanding the disaster, the Board of Directors confidently expect to pay by that date, out of the reasonably expected income, the present indebtedness, provided the General Assembly will make provision for the loss of \$10,000 in the income of last year.

As is well known, on the 21st day of January, 1904, the main dormitory building of the College, including all its furniture and equipment, and the dining room annex and kitchen and all the improvements made thereon in 1903, were destroyed by fire. The recently installed cold storage plant, the well-equipped laundry building and the power-house were also destroyed. This dormitory was the largest and most expensive building at the College and had sleeping accommoda-

tions for 305 boarders and dining room accommodation for 420. The cost of the property destroyed inventoried about \$85,000, and most of it was purchased or constructed between 1892 and 1897. At present prices it would have cost about \$115,000.

Confronted by this crisis, the Board of Directors immediately met in special session at the College where they were joined by the Governor and a majority of the Council of State.

The Board was confronted with the alternative of closing the College, which would have resulted in its permanent injury and loss, as explained in the report of the President, or of making temporary arrangements for continuing the work of the College and taking immediate steps to secure the erection of a permanent dormitory building. Feeling that it would be both a calamity to the Institution and an injustice to the students to indefinitely suspend the work of the College, it was unanimously decided by the Board, with the advice of your Excellency and every other member of the Council of State present, to suspend work for three or four weeks until temporary arrangements could be made for continuing the operation of the College, and to borrow sufficient funds to erect a new dormitory large enough to accommodate 300 students, practically the same number that occupied the burned dormitory building.

The arrangements necessitated the erection and equipment of a temporary dining room and kitchen, and the fitting up of two floors of the unfinished Students' Building with dormitory accommodation for about 150 students. It was necessary to install heating and lighting apparatus in these buildings. These temporary arrangements, as fully explained in the President's report, cost \$16,000, of which \$6,390.70 was of little or no permanent value.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the Council of State held in Raleigh a few weeks later for the purpose of devising ways and means to replace the burned dormitory and equipment, it was decided, after careful investigation and discussion, to borrow enough money to provide a dormitory building to accommodate 300 students. After

examining plans and estimates of cost prepared by architects, the Council of State authorized the borrowing of \$80,000. It was found that this amount, added to the balance of the insurance money after deducting the cost of the temporary accommodations referred to above, was necessary to provide and equip a new dormitory building, dining room and kitchen.

Both the Board and Council of State were anxious to keep within the spirit and letter of the law authorizing the borrowing of money in case of dire necessity, such as they deemed this to be, and consequently decided to wait until the meeting of the General Assembly before taking any steps to supply the urgent need of a laundry and cold-storage inasmuch as temporary, though unsatisfactory, arrangements could be made for these.

Acting under the authority of the Council of State and with the aid of the State Treasurer, the sum of \$80,000 was borrowed from various banks in the State. With this money and the available insurance money, the new building was erected, equipped and was ready for use at the opening of the College on October 6th, 1904. It will be seen from the reports of the President and Treasurer that the agreement with the Council of State was faithfully kept and not one cent more than the amount authorized was spent. In the estimate, however, of the cost of the building and equipment the Council of State overlooked the item of interest amounting at this time to \$1,826.88, which amount, by their authority, has been added to the amount authorized to be borrowed.

The itemized cost and description of the new building and equipment will be found in the report of the President.

Notwithstanding the limited time for the erection of so large a structure, the result of a very careful inspection of the building leads us to believe that the material and workmanship are first-class in all respects, that the building is most admirably adapted to its purposes, and is a building of which the State may justly be proud. In the opinion of the Board the building and equipment are cheap for the cost, and we are informed by reliable contractors that it is doubtful whether it could be duplicated for the money spent upon it. In this con-

nection we call attention to the fact that one bid submitted by a reliable bidder for the erection of the dormitory building was about \$18,000 in excess of the accepted bid, which latter bid was about \$1,000 less than the careful estimate of the cost made by our architect before bids were received.

We beg to call attention also to the fact that no provision was made for borrowing funds for the replacement of the burned cold storage plant and laundry, and that, as no funds for this purpose were available, the Board was unable to supply these. The necessity for both for a college having to supply provisions and laundering for more than four hundred boarding students is pressing and apparent. The Board felt compelled to make a temporary arrangement with a manufacturer of cold storage plants to install a plant under an agreement set forth in the report of the President.

The present arrangement for laundry, as also explained in the report of the President, is both unsatisfactory and expensive. We believe that the necessity, wisdom and economy of providing means for purchasing the cold storage plant already installed in the College and for supplying a laundry will be apparent to your Excellency and to all others familiar with the needs of a great college. Unless these are supplied and the \$10,000 loss in income provided for, the College will not be so well equipped as it was before the fire and its progress and development will be to a considerable extent retarded.

As is shown by the report of the President, the Institution has other urgent needs, such as connecting all the buildings with the central heating plant, the completion of the Students' Building, the installation of an electric lighting plant, the enlargement of the Infirmary, the erection of a gymnasium and a reasonable increase in salaries of the faculty made necessary by the increased cost of living, all of which are demanded for the proper equipment and conduct of a modern college for the women of a great commonwealth like North Carolina; but in view of the great expense incurred in repairing the loss to the State by the destructive fire, the Board has decided to urge only that special provision be made now for supplying

what was actually lost by the fire, hoping that the General Assembly may provide a way by which the other improvements may be gradually made.

Some months ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, announced to President McIver that he would donate the sum of \$15,000 for the erection of a Library Building on the College grounds, according to plans to be prepared by the architects of the Board and approved by the latter. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors plans were submitted and approved and a contract was made for the erection of the building, which will be imposing and attractive in appearance and fitted with the most improved library equipment. The occupancy of the building will, to some extent, relieve the pressure for recitation room in the Administration Building by rendering available for recitation purposes the room now occupied by the library. The thanks of the Board and of the Faculty, and indeed of the people of the State, are due and have been tendered to Mr. Carnegie for this generous gift, which will enable the Board to supply a want that has long been felt.

Since the report of the Board of Directors to your Excellency in December, 1902, in which mention was made of the bequest by the late Judge John Gray Bynum of Greensboro for the establishment of the "Hennie Bynum Scholarship," the legacy of \$1,000 has been paid to the Board and safely invested in a good interest-bearing security.

The thanks of the Board and the State of North Carolina are due to the General Education Board for its generous donation of \$7,500 to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the Manual Training Department, and especially to the Alumnae of the College who have raised a loan and scholarship fund of \$4,000, which has been duplicated by the General Education Board since our last biennial report.

The Board, through its Executive Committee, has audited the accounts and examined the books of the Treasurer and beg to report that the books have been admirably kept and the accounts found correct and in agreement with his report to the Board.

The charter of the College, granted in 1891, fixed the charge for board at \$8.00 a month. The cost of living has increased so greatly since that time that we recommend an amendment to the charter permitting a maximum charge of \$10 a month for board.

The Board of Directors desire to place on record their high appreciation of the work of the President and other officers and the faculty of the College and of the spirit of the students as shown not only in their daily routine work and demeanor but especially in their courageous attitude at the time of the fire last January and in every other great crisis of the College.

The Board cannot conclude this report without some expression of its lasting gratitude to the Governor and the Council of State for their sympathy, interest and courageous support in the hour of dire disaster that befell this Institution last January.

They beg also to express especially their obligations to State Treasurer Lacy for the deep personal interest and valuable aid rendered by him which made it possible to obtain from various banks of this State the loans authorized by the Council of State.

For additional information concerning the College, its conduct and needs, the Board of Directors refers your Excellency to the reports of the President, Treasurer and State Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Y. JOYNER, *President Ex-Officio*.

A. J. CONNER, *Secretary*.

S. M. GATTIS.

R. T. GRAY.

T. B. BAILEY.

CHARLES H. MEBANE.

J. L. NELSON.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1904.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit for your consideration the following report:

The State Normal and Industrial College has completed its twelfth year. In spite of the greatest disaster save one in the history of the College the year was marked by gratifying progress, and the work and spirit of the faculty and students merit the highest commendation. The enrollment for the year was 536 and is thoroughly representative of the people of North Carolina. Lack of more dormitory capacity alone prevented a much larger enrollment.

Scope and Character of Patronage. The following statistics, obtained from the registration cards, indicating the scope and character of the patronage of the College during the past twelve years, will prove interesting:

	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98	1898-'99	1899-'00	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03	1903-'04
Number of regular students enrolled.....	223	391	405	444	412	437	409	490	407	447	494	536
Average age of students..	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	19½	19	20	19½	19	19
Number of counties represented.....	70	77	83	89	81	83	78	83	77	81	83	83
Number of graduates of other institutions.....	14	24	27	12	6	13	10	2	6	7	12	6
Number who had taught..	80	104	103	107	79	87	95	105	86	93	118	85
Number who defrayed their own expenses....	95	127	128	131	113	132	144	172	130	166	137	141
Number whose fathers were not living.....	53	97	109	93	89	101	119	122	91	90	98	103
Number whose fathers were farmers.....	83	153	146	161	139	140	131	175	137	145	187	196
Number whose fathers were merchants.....	16	26	31	46	48	39	46	46	45	39	50	58
Number whose fathers were bookkeepers.....	9	7	1	6	.....	19	.....	.....	4	6	7	4
Number whose fathers were clergymen.....	8	7	7	10	10	17	15	14	11	9	9	7
Number whose fathers were physicians.....	8	16	9	20	18	17	11	10	12	14	13	18

	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98	1898-'99	1899-'00	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03	1903-'04
Number whose fathers were teachers.....	5	6	4	7	9	9	7	33	3	2	2	3
Number whose fathers were lawyers.....	5	11	13	9	18	15	11	12	10	10	14	17
Number whose fathers were lumber dealers....	.....	8	5	8	5	5	2	6	5	2	5	7
Number whose fathers were liverymen.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	3
Number whose fathers were drummers.....	2	5	5	5	6	7	2	7	10	11	6	5
Number whose fathers were manufacturers...	4	7	4	12	11	9	2	10	17	21	15	20
Number whose fathers were mechanics.....	4	5	9	7	7	8	8	6	7	2	1	8
Number whose fathers were engineers.....	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Number whose fathers were railroad agents...	2	7	8	8	6	10	7	2	2	3	7	9
Number whose fathers were hotel proprietors..	2	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3
Number whose fathers were insurance agents.	2	4	6	5	3	2	.....	3	6	7	9	10
Number whose fathers had retired from business.....	2	6	15	15	7	5	6	3	5	9	10	11
Number whose fathers were clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	3	4	4	2
Number whose fathers were druggists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Number whose fathers were editors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2
Number whose fathers were tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Number whose fathers were government officials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	7	9	5
Number whose fathers were engaged in miscellaneous business.....	15	18	28	18	29	33	23	48	20	50	5	11
Number educated partially or entirely in the public schools.....	.....	317	326	368	329	362	363	427	363	402	454	495
Number, who, according to their own statement, would not have attended any North Carolina college if they had not become students of the State Normal and Industrial College.....	.....	246	271	314	278	263	299	299	242	314	292	373
Number who graduated at this Institution.....	10	8	28	23	22	27	39	31	15	34	30	28
Total number receiving instruction from the Institution, including workers in special departments and pupils of the Training School....	223	401	420	541	538	683	651	730	654	711	878	889

The records show—

1. That during the twelve years about one-third of the regular students defrayed their own expenses without help from parents.

2. That about two-thirds of them would not have attended any other North Carolina college.

3. That more than 80 per cent. received their preparatory training partially or entirely in the public schools.

4. That, including the enrollment of new students the present college year, the total number of matriculates since 1892 will be about 3,000.

College Degrees. This College conferred no degrees until two years ago, when, in accordance with the special act of the Legislature and by the instruction of the Board of Directors, one year was added to the four-year course of study, and upon completion of the five-year course, which must always include the work of Course I or Course IV, as laid down in the catalogue, the degree of A. B. or B. S. is conferred. Quite a number of former graduates have returned to the College to do the work necessary to earn a degree. In the meantime, the University of North Carolina has this year decided to admit to its Senior Class those who have completed Course I or Course IV. A young woman can, therefore, take the Bachelor's degree with one additional year of work at the State Normal and Industrial College, or she may spend the year at the University of North Carolina and take her degree there.

Department of Manual Arts. Manual Training has been added to the course of study, and a modern Department of Manual Arts has been developed. The General Education Board contributes \$2,500 a year to the College for this department as the Peabody Board has contributed to the aid of the Department of Pedagogy.

The Training School. The school for Practice and Observation consisting of about 350 children, where each Normal College graduate must have spent at least an hour a day for one year observing and teaching under expert supervision and correction, has been decidedly strengthened. If the College could have, in addition, a model school for observation only, where the students would not be required or allowed to teach, our department of Pedagogy would compare favorably in opportunities offered and in results accomplished with the foremost in the country.

The Domestic Science Department. The removal a year ago of the Domestic Science Department from its cramped quarters in the main college building to the first floor of the Students' Building has resulted in enlargement and increased efficiency in the training in cooking, sewing, cutting and fitting, including tailor-made suits. The department trains young women to become teachers of Domestic Science as taught in the schools, or practical dressmakers in the home or in a dressmaking establishment.

The Library. While the library room is small and entirely inadequate to permit the College to utilize even the few thousand volumes owned by it, the management of the library has been systematic and in the hands of a trained librarian, who is developing gradually a training department for librarians. The first student in this department is now President of the State Association of Librarians. Now that every town and city of any importance has, or is arranging to have, a public library, and nearly a thousand rural libraries have been established in connection with our public schools, there will be a much greater demand for training in library work. The fact that each rural library will have small funds to invest and must be in charge of the teacher makes it all the more important that the students of this College should have some training in the selection, care and use of books. The gift to the college this year by Mr.

Andrew Carnegie of \$15,000 with which to erect a library building will add greatly to the general usefulness of the library and will make easy the development of the department for training librarians.

Alumnae Loan and Scholarship Fund. The alumnae have undertaken to raise annually for three years \$2,500 as a Loan and Scholarship Fund to encourage ambitious graduates to return to the College and do post-graduate work, and to aid by loans other worthy and ambitious young women in meeting their college expenses. During the year 1903 the \$2,500 was raised and by the end of 1904 it is expected that the second \$2,500 will have been collected. The General Education Board duplicates whatever is raised each year, so that by January, 1906, it is hoped that the total amount raised will be \$15,000.

Work of Students After Leaving the College. Of the students enrolled during the past twelve years, from one-fourth to one-third had taught before they entered the College.

About two-thirds of those who leave the College and more than nine-tenths of its graduates become teachers in North Carolina. The demand for teachers trained here increases. The majority teach in the rural districts, but nearly one-third of the white children in the towns and cities, having good graded schools, are now taught by the graduates or former students of the State Normal and Industrial College. It is an encouraging fact, too, that the salaries offered our graduates are about 33 1-3 per cent. more than they were ten years ago, though it still remains true that the young woman who spends two years in the commercial course can earn nearly twice as much as the average young woman of similar capacity who, after a four or five-year course, decides to teach in the public schools of the State. Without longer school terms and better salaries the teaching profession will lose to commercial life many of the most talented young women whom the State needs in the business of training its citizenship.

**Influence of the
College Upon the
Life of the State.**

The future alone can measure the direct and indirect service of the College to North Carolina. But, in addition to the teaching service of those whom it trains, the College has to its credit much educational and civic service performed every year by the members of the faculty during their vacation periods. Besides the work of the members of the faculty in connection with the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, the Southern Educational Association, the National Educational Association, the National Department of Superintendence and the Southern Education Board, the College had during the past year representatives conducting institutes and doing other educational work for the teachers and citizens of one-third of the counties of North Carolina; in the three large summer schools at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Davidson; at the Summer School of the South at Knoxville; and at the Summer Schools of South Carolina and Alabama.

Through its students and faculty the Woman's Association for Public School Improvement was organized and much of the good work of that Association has been done by our representatives. A member of the faculty is the originator and moving spirit of the North Carolina Audubon Society. Several members of the faculty have rendered effective service to the cause of local taxation for schools in the State. No large movement for better public educational facilities in North Carolina has failed to have service from one or more representatives of the faculty. In addition to this, the various members of our faculty have made addresses or accepted invitations to do educational service in sixteen States since June, 1903, and have been obliged to decline invitations to work in eight other States. The former list of states embraces Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, while the States from which invitations came and were declined are Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Maine, Kansas, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

I deem it proper to call attention to this wide range of edu-

educational service during the past year because the work and the invitations indicate how thoroughly in touch with the State's progress and with educational life in the country at large is North Carolina's College for the education of her women and the training of her teachers.

Ideas for Which the College Stands. The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public school system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the Institution regard the College as a part of the public school system of the State, and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college. The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools, and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

The Institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise, and permanently hurtful.

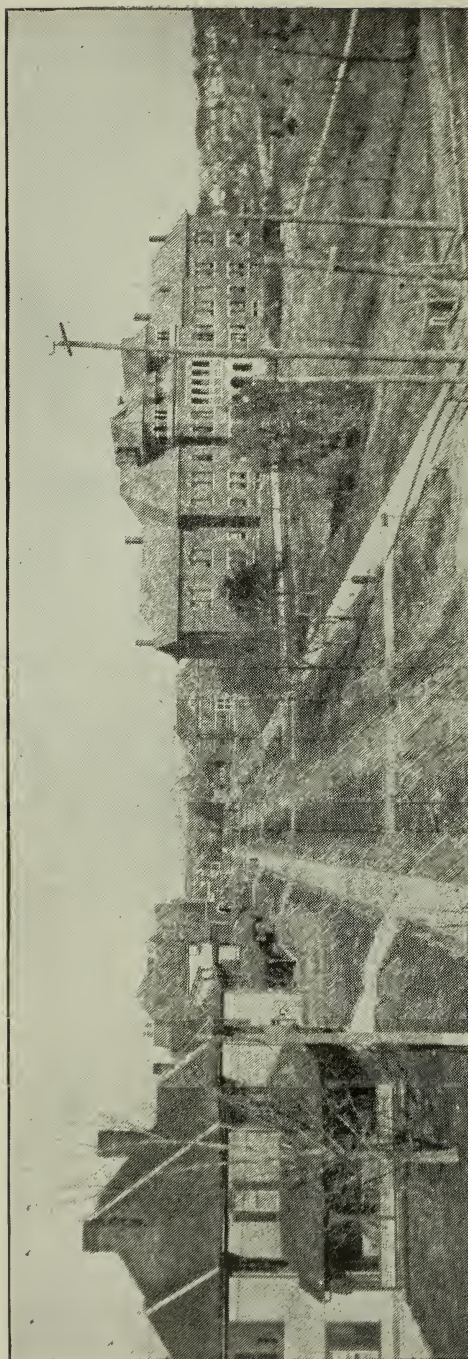
I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonably hope to reap from the work of this College. It is the only college in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State, and no woman's college in the South has a large endowment fund.

One-third of the population of North Carolina is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary

schools are made by women rather than by men. No state which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and therefore the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better *educational* dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating womankind.

If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native ability he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life, whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children is a source of culture by no



V I E W O F C O L L E G E A V E N U E F R O M S P R I N G G A R D E N S T R E E T T O P E A B O D Y P A R K

means to be despised, but how much better would it be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which come from familiarity with the great books of the world.

DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE PLANT.

Grounds.

The most striking improvement during the past two or three years has been in the college grounds. The gift of Mr. George Foster Peabody a few years ago enabled us to begin the development of an educational park north of the college buildings, and soon thereafter, through the influence of a former student, Miss Kittie D. Dees, now Mrs. H. G. Porch, of Dorchester, Mass., Manning Brothers, landscape architects of Boston, made without charge a complete plan for the development of our plant, which, for several years, will be on both sides of a central street called College Avenue. College Avenue runs north and south from the front of the property into Peabody Park. Such improvements as can be made each year will be made in accordance with these plans. To begin the carrying out of the plans it was necessary to grade College Avenue, and also to grade and bridge Walker Avenue, a street running east and west from the railway station to the western limits of the city and cutting through the college grounds, leaving fifteen acres on the south side and one hundred and fifteen on the north side, where, for lack of room on the south side, two of our most important college buildings have been located. The fact that our main college building is not connected with any dormitory building and the further fact that the students from three dormitory buildings (two of them rented) must walk for their meals to the main dormitory building, makes well-graded and well-paved walkways between the various buildings an absolute necessity; but any paving before reaching the permanent grades would have been waste. This has made the expense of work on the grounds greater for the past two years than they will need to be again for several years to come.

The Central**Heating Plant.**

Economy in labor and fuel, cleanliness, and security from fire make a complete central heating plant a necessity. The steps already taken in that direction have made it possible to heat from one plant the Spencer Building (new dormitory), the Students' Building, and the Curry Building; and the steam mains in underground conduits run beneath the main college building and the infirmary and very near the wooden dormitory, all of which can be heated from the central plant as soon as the College has the funds to purchase and install steam radiators. The Main Building is now heated by the hot air system and the wooden dormitory by the hot water system.

The New**Dormitory.**

When the main dormitory was burned on the morning of January 21st, 1904, the 305 inmates were obliged to return home until temporary dormitory arrangements could be provided. The fire occurred the night after the mid-term examinations. The Board of Directors was called together immediately and was joined at Greensboro by the Governor and the majority of his Council.

A short suspension of the College was necessary, but to have suspended for the second half of the year would have meant for the College to break its contract with 230 students living in its other three dormitories, and in the private homes of Greensboro, and also to cancel its contract with the faculty and employees (which it could not have done legally). or to adopt the other alternative of continuing salaries and wages without work.

In accordance with the unanimous judgment of the Board of Directors and the State officials present, the College suspended long enough to erect a temporary cheap building for a dining room and kitchen and to make temporary arrangements by which the unfinished Students' Building could be used for dormitory purposes. This made boarding accommodations for about half of those who lived in the burned dormitory building. The others were obliged to secure board in private



THE CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER BUILDING

families or remain at home. One hundred chose the latter alternative.

The Council of State soon thereafter, at a meeting in Raleigh, authorized the borrowing of \$80,000 to erect a permanent dormitory building, in accordance with plans submitted, to accommodate 300 students, the number that occupied the old building that had been burned, it being found that the balance received from insurance and the \$80,000 were necessary to erect the new dormitory and furnish it. As promptly as possible the contract was let and the building was occupied at the opening of the College on October 6th, 1904.

The Board named the new building in honor of Mrs. C. P. Spencer, "The Cornelia Phillips Spencer Building." It is an excellent two-story structure, admirably adapted to its purpose, 492 feet long from north to south, facing east on College Avenue, and with two wings at the ends, and a commodious dining room and kitchen running back from the center to the west. The dormitory building is as nearly fire proof as such a building can well be made. When the funds are available the wings can be extended so as to accommodate one or two hundred more boarders.

Cold Storage

and Laundry.

The loss by the fire included our cold storage plant and the laundry building and machinery, neither of which did the Council of State authorize us to borrow money to replace. We have, however, rented a cold storage plant like the one destroyed, the title to which remains in the hands of C. V. Hill & Co., who constructed it, and who agree to allow the rental paid during the first year to go on the purchase price in case the Legislature shall make an appropriation for the purchase. To take care of the food for nearly five hundred people a cold storage plant is an absolute necessity, if the food is to be served without waste and in the most wholesome condition.

As all the drinking water of the Institution has to be sterilized and cooled the ice bill of the College is a considerable item. The cold storage plant includes an ice plant with daily capacity of six hundred pounds.

We have been obliged to continue the laundry arrangement adopted after the fire, and which, though the best possible under the circumstances, is unsatisfactory, whether considered from the standpoint of convenience or economy. The clothes are washed in the public steam laundry and the ironing has to be done by women whom we employ and who do most of the work by hand, except what is done by four body-ironing machines, which we found it necessary to purchase. It is estimated that these machines will pay for themselves this year by saving in labor. I do not see how we can care for the laundry of 400 women without a well-equipped laundry, and I believe that the Legislature will take the same view.

ADDITIONAL NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. *The Completion of the Central Heating Plant.* It would cost about \$8,000 to complete the central heating plant, including the furnishing of the main college building with steam radiators and including also connections to the infirmary and wooden dormitory. Economy in fuel and service, which must be paid for out of the general income of the Institution, makes it very desirable that these connections should be made at once.

2. *Completion of the Students' Building.* The erection of the Students' Building was undertaken by the Adelphean and Cornelian Literary Societies and the Young Women's Christian Association. It was desired that a hall for each of the Societies and another hall for the Young Women's Christian Association should be provided in this building. At the time when sufficient money had been subscribed to justify the beginning of the structure, the College was in need of additional recitation room, especially for better accommodations for the Domestic Science Department, and the new Department of Manual Training. The plans for the Students' Building were made therefore to include room for these two departments and the State Normal Magazine on the first floor. On the second floor will be the two literary society halls. On the third floor will be a good auditorium in addition to the rooms for the Young Women's Christian Association, including the Sarah

and Evelyn Bailey Memorial Room to be used as the Association library. On the fourth floor there will be rooms furnished with cots for former students to occupy when they return to the College on commencement occasions. The building, incomplete except the first floor, has cost \$28,000, about half of which was paid by the individual contributions of the students, faculty and their friends. It will require about \$10,000 to complete this building. When this is done the College will have for the first time an auditorium large enough to seat comfortably such audiences as it must accommodate frequently during every year, and the students will have their literary society halls, which they have seriously needed for a long time and which their large contributions entitle them to have, as soon as it is possible for the Board of Directors to complete the building.

3. *Electric Light Plant.* It is claimed by those who have expert knowledge and who have had experience in the use of lighting plants that an electric light plant would pay for itself in six or eight years by saving in rentals for lights. The lighting furnished by the Electric Company has not yet been satisfactory, and while I greatly prefer, if economy will permit, that the College shall not have the responsibility of running an electric plant, yet I am almost driven to the conclusion that we must have a plant before we can have satisfactory lights.

4. *The Infirmary.* The Infirmary of the College was built when the College had only four hundred students, and only about three hundred of them boarded in the dormitories. The enrollment for the present year will be nearly 600. There are now 420 boarders in the dormitories and about 80 boarders in private families. It is necessary, therefore, that the infirmary should be enlarged. This is especially important when there is any contagious disease in the College and when the isolation of the first case is necessary to prevent a spread of the disease.

5. *Gymnasium.* The College is in great need of a gymnasium. It cannot do its proper work without one. I do not know of any similar institution for men or women without

gymnasium equipment superior to ours. I fear that its importance as a factor in the development of strong and useful women is not fully appreciated. Not only the health and strength of our students but also the dignity of their bearing and their influence in the world would be greatly increased by the proper use of a gymnasium.

6. *Additional Recitation Room.* Even a hurried inspection of the College will convince any one that it seriously needs more recitation room. Frequently two, and sometimes three, members of our faculty are obliged to arrange their programs so that they can conduct their recitations in one room. Sometimes a member of the faculty is obliged to use three or four rooms to meet her various classes.

Moreover, our laboratory room and equipment is inadequate. We must look forward to the time when the space where the old dormitory was burned shall be occupied by a structure which shall contain sufficient recitation and laboratory room to meet the needs of our growing College. It is not to be expected that the Legislature can see its way clear to erect this building at once out of the ordinary revenues of the State, but if it can make an appropriation payable within two or three years for half the cost of this building on condition that the friends of the College donate the other half, I shall gladly undertake to secure the building in that way.

7. *Dormitory Capacity.* About four hundred students are now boarding in the college dormitories, and eighty are boarding in homes near the College. More than a hundred other applicants who desired to board in the dormitories and were unwilling to board in private families were prevented from coming to the College this year. It is not only better for the students to board in the college dormitories, but it is less expensive than boarding in private families.

The question of dormitory room for young women students is a much more serious one than dormitories for men, and I do not feel that I ought to close this report without calling attention to the important fact that the State has never provided sufficient living room for its young women ambitious to prepare themselves for the great work of teaching the State's children.

FINANCES.

For information in regard to the financial condition of the College, I refer you to the report of the Bursar and Treasurer, and, after conference with him, I append hereto a statement showing:

I. The cost of the new dormitory building and furnishings;

II. The principal permanent improvements made during the past two years;

III. The effect of the fire upon the income and expenditures of the College.

I.**STATEMENT OF BUILDING FUND.**

Amount borrowed by authority of Council of	
State	\$ 80,000 00
Insurance	32,768 09
Interest on insurance deposit.....	263 96
	<hr/>
Total	\$113,032 05

Cost of Spencer Building—New Dormitory:

Bain's contract.....	\$ 65,248 38
Heating	6,672 80
Plumbing	6,364 80
Lighting	1,235 00
Architects' Services	3,914 26
	<hr/>
	\$ 83,435 24

Temporary Organization After Fire:

- (1) Cost of what formed no part of the new building or its equipment, but which is of permanent value:

Lumber and material used in rebuilding the power house and repairing boilers.....	\$ 570 00
Lumber, material, and labor used in fitting up the Students' Building for occupancy as temporary dormitory.....	1,058 34
Heating Students' Building, (steam radiators)	2,100 00
Fires escapes	614 58

* \$ 4,342 92

- (2) Cost of equipment afterwards transferred to new building, becoming part of its permanent equipment:

Chairs	\$ 626 10
Crockery and table linen.....	789 35
Mattresses	1,598 26
Iron beds	1,036 30
Silverware and kitchen utensils.....	607 87
Range	563 50
Gas fixtures in laundry.....	45 00

\$ 5,266 38

- (3) Cost of temporary work and equipment, most of which is of no permanent value:

Lumber and material used in constructing temporary dining room and kitchen, and making alcoves in Students' Building....	\$ 1,734 86
Labor employed in above work.....	1,305 30
Hardware, cement, lime, roofing paper, etc., used in above.....	1,067 19
Plumbing in temporary kitchen and dining room	764 40
Electric wiring of Students' Building, and temporary dining room and kitchen.....	288 27
Furniture for use in Students' alcoves.....	268 07
Sheets for alcove partitions.....	303 50
Window shades.....	184 25
Miscellaneous	474 86

*\$ 6,390 70

Cost of Additional Equipment for New Building:

Furniture—Dressers, wash stands, chairs, shades, bed-room tables and bookcases, toilet sets, parlor and sitting room furniture	\$ 3,220 03
Iron beds	865 50
Mattresses	1,282 50
Dining room tables.....	264 45
Table ware.....	858 19
Roller trays.....	150 00
Terra cotta piping for drainage.....	638 14
For fire protection—Water main, four hydrants, hose, and reel.....	879 53
Walks	531 15
Grading around new building, steam conduits, etc	1,891 32
Miscellaneous—Plumbing in kitchen, staining floors, hardware, kitchen ware, brooms, trucks, etc.....	1,516 32
	<hr/>
	\$ 13,596 81
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$113,032 05
*Subtract cost of temporary improvements and permanent fixtures not transferable to new building, \$6,390.70, \$4,342.92.....	\$ 10,733 62
	<hr/>
Leaving as net cost of Spencer Building and equipment	\$102,298 43
Amount of interest on \$80,000 loan.....	\$ 1,826 88

Note—It will be noticed by reference to (1) and (3) under “Temporary Organization after Fire” that the temporary improvements and the permanent fixtures not transferable to the new dormitory building, such as the temporary kitchen and dining room and the radiators in the Students’ Building, cost about \$11,000, leaving only about \$22,000 of the insurance money to be applied to the erection and furnishing of the new dormitory building. This \$22,000 and the \$80,000 borrowed show the cost of the new dormitory building and equipment to be in round numbers \$102,000. The addition of \$16,000 for a cold storage and laundry, if made by the Legislature, will make the total expenditure for dormitory building, laundry, and cold storage \$118,000.

The old dormitory building, laundry, and cold storage destroyed

by fire cost about \$85,000, and the larger part was constructed between 1892 and 1897. Wages of laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers, and the price of building material this year are from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than they were then, and the cost to replace, according to original plan, what was destroyed would probably have been between \$110,000 and \$115,000; but the new dormitory building is constructed on the two-story plan, whereas the old dormitory building was three stories, and, in one part, four stories high. It costs more to provide room for three hundred students with two in a room in a building two stories high than it does to provide for the same number of students in a three- or four-story building and where many of the rooms accommodated three and some four students. Neither the College authorities nor the Council of State thought it wise to make the new dormitory more than two stories high or to have the rooms arranged for more than two students in each.

II.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS ADDED DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

Adding two stories over old dining room and new roof (which would have been necessary even if additions had not been made).....	\$13,781 32
Furnishings made necessary by this enlargement.....	3,546 00
Cold storage plant.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,327 32
Special appropriation towards these improvements.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
Leaving	\$14,327 32

Note—These improvements would have increased the annual income of the College about \$5,000, and thus would have paid for the investment in about three years.

Students' Building, lower floor for Manual Training and Domestic Science Department.....	\$13,217 55
Central Heating Plant, connecting by steam main, through under-ground conduits, the Main Dormitory (burned), Main College Building, Infirmary, Students' Building, Curry Building, and now the Spencer Building; also within easy reach of the Wooden Dormitory.....	11,563 62
(The full value of this investment will not be realized until we are able to purchase radiators for the Main College Building and the Wooden Dormitory).	

Work on grounds in accordance with the Manning specifications, including drainage, grading College Avenue and Walker Avenue, and a bridge over the latter to connect property of the College.....	5,907 86
Total.....	\$30,689 03

Note—Under ordinary conditions, these improvements could have been paid for in less than four years out of the income from annual State appropriation, tuition and fees. Even with the loss in income on account of the fire, as shown below, the College under present conditions can complete the payment for these improvements within two years from the date of this report. This, however, will make it impossible to connect with the central heating plant the Main College building, the Infirmary, and Wooden Dormitory or to make any of the other improvements so immediately necessary.

III.

LOSS TO COLLEGE INCOME.

To understand the losses to the general income of the College on account of the burning of the dormitory the following facts must be understood:

1. **Old dining room addition.** The addition of the two stories above the dining room accommodated about one hundred boarders, and under ordinary circumstances would have increased the general annual income of the college in fees and tuition about \$5,000. This increase in income would have paid for the cost of the dormitory rooms in three years, but \$2,400 of the income was lost by the fire as it was impossible to readmit about one hundred students during the latter half of the year.

2. **Laundry.** As a rule the College made a profit of from \$200 to \$1,000 a year in the laundry. After the destruction of the laundry it was necessary to have the work done in a steam laundry down town and after securing a reasonably low rate for the work by competitive bids, the loss to the College (which was obliged to do the laundry of the students at the advertised rates) was \$347.06, whereas the profit the preceeding year was \$550.00, making a net loss of about \$900.00 on reasonably expected income.

3. **Dairy.** The decrease from the ordinary income from the dairy was \$175 because of the suspension at midterm and the shortening of the annual session.

4. **High Prices.** Even if the fire had not occurred, the increase in the cost of all supplies and all labor would have increased the general expenses of the College as well as of the dormitory; in fact, it has been evident for twelve months, or longer, that it was impossible to include fuel, lights, and water rent with board of students at \$8.00 a month, the price fixed by the charter of the institution in 1891.

5. **Unusual Weather.** The past winter was the hardest and longest for twelve years and our consumption of coal both for the College and dormitories was correspondingly increased. We began heating the dormitories as early as the latter part of September and continued it even into May.

6. **Lights.** The loss of 100 students after the fire decreased the income of the dormitory about \$4,000, though the general cost of the management of the dormitory was not materially decreased. Moreover, under the new arrangement during the latter half of the session when the students occupied alcoves in the Students' Building, it was necessary to have one light for each student, whereas in the rooms which were burned one light was sufficient for two or three students. The light bill for the past year was \$2,399.44, all of which had to be charged to the general fund.

7. **Dormitory Loss.** Under the unusual conditions the money received for board and laundry was \$750.00 less than the cost of maintaining the dormitory and laundry, without paying any part of the water-rent, lights and fuel; therefore, the entire expense for fuel, lights, and water and the \$750.00 had to be charged to the general fund. Thus the College was obliged, in addition to its own increased expenses, to carry \$6,677.74, which under previous ordinary conditions would have been carried by the dormitory and laundry funds, as follows:-

Coal for dormitories, paid by college.....	\$3,278 30
Gas	2,299 44
Water	350 00
Deficit for dormitory supplies.....	750 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,677 74

8. **Loss in College Income.** The following statement will show the net loss on the regular income of the college last year on account of several of the items mentioned above:

Paid on dormitory account.....	\$ 6,677 74
Loss on tuition and fees after the fire.....	2,400 00
Loss on laundry income.....	900 00
Loss on dairy income.....	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,152 74

Under ordinary conditions all the improvements undertaken by the Board could have been paid for out of the total college income without additional legislation in about three years from the date of making them; but because of the great loss in the net income, resulting from the fire, as shown above, the College will have a hard struggle for the next three years unless a portion of this loss is made good by a special appropriation of at least \$10,000.

In order to place the College financially where it would have been but for the fire, the following special appropriations are necessary:

1. For loan authorized by the Council of State.....	\$ 80,000
2. For laundry building and equipment.....	12,000
3. For cold storage plant.....	4,000

Total for permanent improvements.....	\$ 96,000
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And in addition:

4. For loss in College income as a result of the fire, at least	10,000
5. Interest on \$80,000 loan.....	1,826
	<hr/>
	\$107,826

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. McIVER, *President*.

December 15, 1904.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1903.

To the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College:

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15th, 1903:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.

Total revenue received from all sources.....	\$ 114,559 98
Add balance in bank at beginning of year.....	31 14
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Total available revenue.....	\$ 114,591 12
Total expenditures for all purposes.....	117,565 03
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Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	2,973 91

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation—last year.....	\$ 6,250 00
State appropriation—annual	35,000 00
State appropriation—special	7,000 00
Peabody Fund.....	2,000 00
General Education Board.....	2,500 00
Fees	7,182 00
Tuition	9,529 54
Medicine	381 96
Cash collected in advance for board, etc., afterwards refunded to students.....	226 05
Books	745 50
Stationery	796 08
City Schools	2,190 76
Country School.....	238 48
Walker Avenue—City appropriation.....	431 50
Back tuition	375 00
Notes	7,500 00
Farm operations, dairy, etc.....	3,478 90
Miscellaneous	742 36
On old accounts.....	282 84
Dormitory	23,222 38
Laundry	4,486 63
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Total.....	\$ 114,559 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary	\$ 27,631 14
General expenses—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, ex- penses of Board meetings, rent of buildings, etc.	7,597 81
Equipment	4,295 38
Books	2,044 26
Advertising	812 75
Insurance	247 17
Improvements	5,579 15
Repairing	1,972 56
Coal	4,615 04
Stationery	1,027 79
Medicine	305 55
Refunded to students.....	229 95
Farm operations	3,739 19
Grounds	1,425 60
Central Heating Plant.....	334 15
Land	1,936 32
Practice School Building—contract.....	673 59
Walker Avenue—grading.....	1,595 08
Park	2,236 50
Students' Building.....	9,208 96
Dining Room Building.....	6,728 23
Ice Plant	175 00
Notes paid	6,000 00
Dormitory	23,222 38
Laundry	3,931 27
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Total.....	\$ 117,565 03

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COLLEGE.

Inasmuch as we were in the midst of extensive improvements, by contract and otherwise, the bills for which had not reached the office September 15th, it is practically impossible to tell exactly what the indebtedness of the College was on that date. It is approximately correct, however, to state that the bills in hand and the contracts outstanding (due upon completion) would aggregate \$30,000. At this particular writing (November 25th) bills amounting to \$26,000 are in the hands of the Bursar unpaid. This amount does not include the

\$10,000 notes we are carrying at the Greensboro National Bank, renewing the same every ninety days.

The amount of revenue from now till September 15th is definitely known. Basing my calculation upon the actual condition in the office to-day, the college will have an indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year, September 15th, 1904, of not less than \$25,000 under the most favorable conditions—it can easily exceed this amount.

The above condition is the direct result of improvements just completed, or nearing completion, a supplemental statement of which, while not necessarily forming part of my financial report, will, I believe, be of interest to the Board. The statement follows:

Heating plant, paid \$6,197.47; to pay \$5,500..	\$ 11,697 47
Plumbing in new buildings, to pay.....	1,800 00
Students' Building, paid \$11,539.68; to pay \$2,000	13,539 68
Ice Plant, to pay.....	3,450 00
Dining Room Building, paid \$9,993; to pay \$1,500	11,493 00
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Total permanent improvements.....	\$ 41,980 15
Bridge, paid \$300.....	300 00
Grounds, paid	2,730 00
Walker Avenue, paid.....	1,354 00
Park improvements, (paid out of George Foster Peabody donation).....	2,800 00
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Total.....	\$ 49,164 15
Equipment made necessary by improvements:	
Mattresses	\$ 825 00
Beds	610 00
Furniture for dormitory.....	625 00
Furniture for dining room.....	160 00
Silverware	406 00
Linen and crockery.....	350 00
Range and new kitchen ware.....	570 00
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	3,546 00
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Making.....	\$ 52,710 15

Respectfully submitted, •

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 28, 1904.

To the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College:

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15th, 1904:

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation.....	\$ 45,000 00
Peabody Fund.....	2,500 00
General Education Board.....	2,500 00
Fees	8,016 00
Tuition	11,855 46
Medicine	472 12
Cash collected in advance for board and tuition—afterwards refunded.....	2,261 00
Fees for Training School books, etc.....	1,003 44
City Schools.....	2,000 00
County Schools.....	411 56
Notes given	9,000 00
Farm operations—dairy, etc.....	5,352 97
Miscellaneous	3,266 97
Dormitory	22,935 37
Laundry	4,291 00
	<hr/>
	\$121,856 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 15, 1903.....	\$ 2,973 91
Salaries	32,001 45
General expenses—Servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, expense of Board meetings, rent of buildings	5,597 40
Advertising	507 62
Insurance	876 06
Repairing	1,525 45
Miscellaneous	3,558 76

Grounds—including grading according to Manning's specifications	2,887 18
Equipment	8,995 67
Books	1,054 88
Stationery	1,143 95
Medicine	396 50
Park	543 32
Refund to students.....	2,261 00
Notes paid	2,500 00
Improvements—	
Students' Building.....	\$4,008 59
Old dining room building.....	7,053 09
Ice plant.....	3,248 64
Central heating plant.....	6,229 47
	<hr/>
	20,539 79
Farm operations—dairy, etc.....	4,039 66
Coal	7,893 34
Gas and electric lights	2,399 44
Water	701 11
Dormitory	23,161 86
Laundry	4,638 06
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 130,196 41
	<hr/>
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	\$ 8,340 00

RECEIPTS OF SPECIAL FUND.

(For New Dormitory.)

Fire insurance	\$ 32,768 09
Interest on above.....	263 96
Building Fund, borrowed to date.....	55,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 88,032 05

EXPENDITURE OF SPECIAL FUND TO DATE.

Paid on account new dormitory.....	\$ 52,257 45
Permanent equipment made necessary to re-open after fire.....	5,369 04
Temporary equipment, made necessary to re-open after the fire.....	6,139 30

Permanent improvements on buildings, made
necessary to re-open after fire:

Heating Students Building.....	\$2,100 00	
Fire Escapes.....	614 58	
Flooring Students' Building.....	325 30	3,039 88

Total.....		\$ 66,805 67
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Balance.....		\$ 21,226 38
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LIABILITIES OF GENERAL FUND.

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 15th, 1904....	\$ 6,888 33
Due building fund.....	1,451 67
Bills payable:	
Greensboro Nat. Bank, \$6,000, \$2,000, \$2,000	10,000 00
Mrs. Weatherspoon	2,000 00
City National Bank.....	5,000 00
Alumnae Fund.....	3,915 14
Southern Loan and Trust Co.....	5,000 00
J. J. Stone.....	379 50
W. I. Anderson.....	522 91
M. G. Newell.....	98 50
Theo. Presser.....	111 28
Land notes.....	1,850 00
Due State Treasurer.....	1,440 00
Miscellaneous bills.....	2,200 00
Park Fund.....	1,755 68
Total.....	*\$ 42,613 01

Respectfully,

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*

***Note,** (Made Dec. 15th, 1904.)—Of the above indebtedness \$20,442.19 has been paid since Sept. 15. The amount of the liabilities at this date is \$22,170.82, and unless something unforeseen happens the net liabilities will not exceed this amount at the end of this college fiscal year, Sept. 15th, 1905. It is not probable that it can be further reduced before that date.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1904.

To the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, representing the State Board of Health, in accordance with Section 3 of an Act relating to said Board, made on the 15th inst., a sanitary inspection of the College under your charge.

It gives me pleasure to report that I found the institution in an excellent condition, from a sanitary point of view. Of the many water closets scattered through the various buildings all were as they should be with a single exception in the partially occupied Students' Building. Its water supply was cut off, but it did not appear to be in use. The President, who was with me, made a note of it for correction. I noted, however, in the lavatories of the Spencer Building that privacy was secured by opaque window shades. They should be discarded and the windows painted or frosted, for light in abundance is especially desirable in such places.

I was pleased to note the continued use of the Forbes water sterilizers. The output on the second floor of the Spencer Building was not satisfactory as to quantity. I would, therefore, suggest the installation of an additional sterilizer of such capacity as to supply, not barely enough, but more than enough water. One of the chief troubles in the hygienic management of people—women especially—is to get them to drink water enough. The free and easy working of the vital functions is greatly helped by drinking large quantities of pure water. Its generous use, therefore, should be encouraged in every way.

The Infirmary is too small, I think—certainly incomplete—in that no provision is made for contagious diseases. Owing to the occurrence of three cases of diphtheria in the past few weeks the second floor was cut off from the remainder of the building for their accommodation and in consequence the

quarters for the ordinary sick were at one time over-crowded. This is, of course, inadmissible in the proper care of even the well, and ample provision should be made to avoid it. A separate building for contagious diseases should be erected, or an annex to the present infirmary, connected by a covered way with open sides, should be built. A still better plan, if possible, would be to use the present infirmary for other purposes and build a new one in a more retired part of the grounds.

The cold-storage plant, I was informed, is only rented—a temporary arrangement, no doubt due to lack of funds. It should be purchased, or, in any event, made a permanent fixture of the institution. It occasionally happens that under the influence of heat certain organic poisons, known as ptomaines, are developed in milk and meats and causes serious illness. This should be guarded against.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,

Secretary.

